The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,594, New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, PRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1884.
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	24th Jan.
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2363	550	J. P. Hassall	12th "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th "
L GANGES	4186	800	R. Stewart	26th "
M SIAM	3011	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3641	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3990	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3438	500	W. J. Nautes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	850	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. S rivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edward	21st "
				TUE DAY
M CATHAY	2363	550	J. P. Hassall	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1886.
CLYDE	4124	850	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th "
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb.	"VERONA"	3116	600
19th "	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 4th Mar.	"SIAM"	3011	500
19th "	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3664	600
16th "	"ASSAM"	3438	500
* 30th "	"MALWA"	2939	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 28th "	"CATHAY"	2363	550

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London *via* Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 680.
Second Class..... " 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D PARKER
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 30, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent stated in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000 850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
BERENICE	V. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	31st Jan.

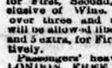
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, Jan. 16th, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 6TH MARCH.



THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 5000 and 1000 Horse Power, the largest on the Indian run.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has splendid accommodation for first class passengers only. She is furnished with ample bath rooms, punkahs, &c., and the refrigerating room ensures a full supply of Ice, Fresh Meats, and Milk throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	3700	400 on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL	Verrill	3740	400 on or about 28th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 1st February, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. RAJPOOTANA	3030	10th February, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
19th January, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	1886
CLAN FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	About 6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	1886
CLAN OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	About 5th Feb.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast sailing s.s. COLOMBO, Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on the 20th February next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.
Bombay, 11th January 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
" 00 " Wicker covered	8 8
" 0 One and a half gallon size	9 0
" " Wicker covered	12 8
" 0 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
" " Wicker covered	14 8
" 1 Three and a half gallon size	17 8
" " Wicker covered	20 0
" 2 Five gallon size	24 8
" " Wicker covered	27 0
" 3 Six "	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

	Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda 1 lb. tin	1 12
" Speed's, East Indian 1 lb. "	0 13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent 1 lb. "	0 9
" Fine Pearl 2 lbs. "	0 8
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD	1 4
BRAND'S CONC. BEEF TEA 4 oz. tin	1 8
" ESS. OF BEEF, Rs. 2-4; MUTTON Rs. 2-8; and CHICKEN 4 oz. tin	3 4
CORN FLOUR in Pkts. 7 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0 9
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent 1 lb. tin	0 9
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts. per oz.	0 4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD	0 10
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine per oz.	0 14
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD } SAVORY } and Moore's per oz.	0 10
" " " }	6 12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa 2 lbs. tin	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD per bot.	14 as. and 1 8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	1 0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch 2 lbs. tin	0 8
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin	2 2
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS per tin	2 4
" RUSKS per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl 2 lbs. tin	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand" per tin	0 7
TAPIOCA, Best clean white per doz.	5 0
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa 2 lbs. tin	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1, Postage half anna.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL	16 0
	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE	20 0
	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	
22 0	PALE DINNER	22 0
	An excellent Wine for general use.	
25 0	VINO DE PASTO	25 0
	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	
25 0	SUPERIOR FINO	25 0
	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	
28 0	OLD DRY	28 0
	Very superior, soft and dry.	
28 0	GOLDEN	28 0
	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	
28 0	MANZANILLA	28 0
	Very dry and pale.	
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38 0
	Very old and choice.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

IS supplied to order, and, for the convenience of TRAVELLERS, from an extensive stock ready for immediate use.

Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and we guarantee to supply CLOTHING of HIGH-CLASS STYLE, FIT, FINISH, &c.

ALL the SEASON'S NOVELTIES, specially selected by our Mr. ASQUITH, are now to hand. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE respectfully invite applications for PATTERNS, which will be sent POST-FREE with ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST.

Reliable instructions for self-measurement, introduced by ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE enable them to conduct an extensive business throughout India by correspondence only. GENTLEMEN desirous of obtaining fashionable, suitable, and satisfactory CLOTHING can rely upon ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE'S "SELF-MEASUREMENT RULES" with every confidence.

N. B.—On all Orders exceeding Rs. 20 sent per V. P. P. a special discount is allowed of 10 per cent. as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	48 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0	28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	...

SHERRY.

	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior *black capsule*	40 0
Invalids', highly recommended " "	30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry " "	30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry " "	30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry *red* "	25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular *yellow* "	23 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry *pink* "	22 0
A good ordinary Wine *white* "	18 0

MARSALA.

Marsala, virgin pale, finest *yellow capsule*	18 8

MADEIRA.

Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages *black capsule*	42 0
Madeira, excellent wine *red* "	36 0
Madeira, fine young wine *blue* "	26 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

Carlowitz, superior selected *blue capsule*	23 0
Carlowitz, very choice *red* "	20 8

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.

Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.

Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4

COGNAC.

Red Capsule, good quality	26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy" *	29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour" **	32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" ***	35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" ****	40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
Lefavre Cognac *bison brand*	15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy *gold capsule*	21 0

SPIRITS.

Rum, finest old Jamaica *white capsule*	24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple" " "	22 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality " "	23 8
Dry Gin " "	23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best " "	19 0
Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic " "	19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 300.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 ..... Rs. 352.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order ..... Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system of 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12 ..... Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 220.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments ..... Rs. 268.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE!
CLEARANCE SALE!!
CLEARANCE SALE!!!

CELEBRATED GERMAN TINNED PROVISION.

	Per Large Tin. Rs. As.	Per Small Tin. Rs. As.
Truffled Liver Sausage	1 0	0 8
Meat Sausage	1 0	0 8
Brain Sausage	1 0	0 8
White Pickled Cabbage	1 0	0 8
Spinach in Water	1 0	0 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	1 0	0 10
Young Peas in Water	1 0	0 10
Young French Beans in Water	0 12	0 8
Young Fellow Carrots in Water	0 12	0 8
Asparagus, whole in Water	2 0	1 0
Young Green Peas, finest	—	0 10
Peas for Soup in Water	—	0 8
Celery in Water	—	0 8
Small Sausages, roasted	—	1 4
Small Sausages, smoked	—	1 4
Young Carrots in Water	—	0 10
Young Cut Beans in Water	—	0 8

	Per Large Tin. Rs. As.	Per Small Tin. Rs. As.
White Cabbage in Butter	0 12	0 8
Red Pickled Cabbage	1 0	0 10
Beet-Root in Vinegar	0 12	0 8
Young Carrots in Water	—	0 8
Chicken Paste	—	1 1
Tongue Paste	—	1 1
Veal Paste	—	0 12
Hare Paste	—	1 4
Goose Liver Paste	—	0 10
French Beans in Water	—	0 10
Young Fellow Turnips in Water	—	0 12
Brussels Sprouts, stewed	—	1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	—	1 4
Spinach in Water	—	0 12
Carrots in Wine	—	1 0
Mixed Vegetables	—	1 4

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY. AND EAST-STREET, POONA.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300,	450,	500,	600,	650,	750,	850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	...	...	...	...	...	from Rs.	120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.

SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.

ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with extensive stabling and out-offices.

Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S., Ootacamand.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

s. d.

Rate for telegraphic remittances hereby payments are made at Once in England ..... 1 5 15-16 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.
Ditto for demand drafts ..... 1 6 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts ..... 1 6¼ "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts ..... 1 6 5-16 "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-5 each
Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.
Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.

Bombay, 27th January, 1886.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

NEW ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

OIL MILL FOR SALE.

ONE ROSE DOWNS and THOMPSON'S OIL MILL with crushing mill, steam kettle, and stones, with iron bed, hooks, valves &c., complete. Cylinder and Ram in perfect order, to work by hydraulic pressure. Apply to

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that, on and after the 31st December, 1885, Messrs. Charles Dav & Co., of London, will CEASE TO BE EXPORT AGENTS for our LL. Whisky.

All Orders sent to us direct, pending new arrangements, shall receive best attention.

KINAHAN & Co.,
20, Great Titchfield St., London, W.
November, 1885.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Nelgherries. Where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Nelgherries.

PURE HOLTA TEAS

FOR GUJERAT AND KATTYWAR.

MANECKJI JAMSHEDJI AND CO., have been appointed Sole Agents for the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, for Baroda and District.

The CHOICE SPRING-CROP TEAS of the Company's CELEBRATED Gardens can ONLY be procured from their Establishment in Camp, Baroda, and Residents, Messes, and Clubs in Gujerat and Kattywar are respectfully solicited to send orders for Trial.

Prices are very moderate and Price-lists on application.

MANECKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Baroda.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the WEAVING, REELING, BALING, BUNDLING and ENGINE-HOUSE at the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

Tenders will be received on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1886, next, at one o'clock p. m., at the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee.

For further information, plan, &c., apply to Mr. BABAJEE GOPALL, Surveyor and Builder.

A deposit of Rs. 500 will have to be lodged with tender. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

FAST DYED KHAKI.

E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR
LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,

HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz:—

DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Puggrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches.
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.

All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sunlight, Air and Perspiration.

Samples and Price-Current on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager... MR FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 28TH JAN.
The Amusing Comedietta
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
and the well-known Burlesque,
AMY ROBSART.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 29TH JAN.
By special Desire and for the last time
EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY, 30TH JAN.
The great Sensational Drama
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera,
MIKADO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CLAN McLEAN" arrived from Glasgow, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th January, 1886.

NOTICE.—We have been appointed Sole Makers in India of TURNER'S NEW PATENT "COMMERCIAL" BALING PRESS for hand, bullock or steam power. These Presses bale any material, and can be made to press by hand power up to 400 lb. bales; they are admirably adapted for use in Jute and Cotton Growing Districts.

Full particulars on application.

BURN & Co.,
Howrah Ironworks, Howrah.

ESTATE.

ANY persons having claims against the Estate of the late Surgeon Major HENRY ALFRED LEWIS, I.M.D. are requested to communicate with the undersigned. No claims will be entertained after the 28th February, 1886.

F. B. BOONE, Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Belgaum, 25th January, 1886.

BEST WHITE
WITNEY BLANKETS.
6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide.
A very soft useful Blanket, suitable for a single Bed or Cot, Rs. 11 per pair.
9 feet long by 7 feet wide.
Extra heavy rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.
INFANTS' CRIB BLANKETS.
48 inches long by 39 inches wide.
Best Superfine quality, Very Soft and Light. Rs. 6 each.
STRIPED AUSTRIAN BLANKETS.
6 feet long by 4 feet wide Rs. 20 each.
SCARLET BLANKETS.
6 feet 6 inches long by 5 feet wide.
Rs. 12 per pair.
SCARLET BLANKETS.
7 feet 6 inches long by 5 feet 6 inches wide.
Rs. 18 per pair.
SCARLET BLANKETS.
7 feet 6 inches long by 6 feet 6 inches wide.
Rs. 20 per pair.
IMITATION SEALSKIN RAILWAY RUGS
5 feet long by 4 feet wide Rs. 18-8 to 27-8.
HEATHER MIXED TWEED MAUDS
10 feet long by 5 feet wide Rs. 27-8.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the TWO POWERS OF ATTORNEY given by myself, my brothers and nephews to Messrs. DINSHAJI MANEKJI PETIT, SORABJI SHAPOORJI BENGALEE and NASARVANJI RATANJI TATA on 26th December 1880 and 22nd March 1882, respectively for clearing off debts incurred during the existance of our father and the debts incurred by us in behalf of our family up to the 28th December 1880 has been cancelled by us on giving the three abovementioned gentlemen a notice enclosed in a registered letter dated 25th March 1885. Therefore all subsequent transactions in our behalf should be referred to us; and henceforward if any one will transact business in our behalf and without our permission, he and his heirs shall be held responsible for the same

નવરવાનજી ફરેાખ દજી સ્થુરર શબ્દી.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

	Rs. a.
Allcock's Porous Plaster	0 10
Albion milk and Sulphur Soap	1 0
Beecham's Pills	0 12
Blair's Gout Pills	0 12
Carlsbad Salt	2 0
Clarke's Blood Mixture	1 10
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne ...ans. 10; 1-8 and	2 8
Crosby's Cough Elixir	1 4
D'Jongh's Cod liver Oil	1 4
D'Roos' Guttae Vitae ... Rs. 6 and	19 8
D'Roos' Life and Renal Pills ...ans. 10; 1-8 and	2 12
Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia	0 10
Dusart Syrup of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime...	1 8
Eno's Fruit Salt	1 6
Euchrisma	2 0
Elliman's Universal Embrocation...ans. 12 and	1 12
Elliman's Royal Embrocation for Horses	1 6
Fenning's Preparations	
Gayetty's Medicated Papers	1 2
Gehrig's Teething Necklace, Black	0 12
Do. Blue and Crimson	1 4
Graefenberg's Preparations	
Grimault's Syrup Lime	1 4
Grimault's Matico Capsules	1 10
Grimault's Matico Injection	1 6
Grimault's Sarsaparilla	2 12
Grimstone's Eye-snuff	0 12
Himrod's Cure for Asthma	3 0
Holloway's Ointment and Pills...ans. 10; 1 8 &	2 4
Hop Bitters	2 10
Joy's Cigarettes	1 8
Kay's Essence of Linseed	0 12
Keating's Cough Lozenges	0 12
Lacto-Peptine	2 4
Lalor's Phosphodyne	2 4
Laville's Gout Pills	7 0
Scott's Liver and Bilious Pills	0 10
Seigel's Syrup	1 8
Winslow's Soothing Syrup	0 12
Wyeth's Dialysed Iron ... 1-8 and	3 12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from about May next, a very desirable furnished upper-storied BUNGALOW on "THE RIDGE" Malabar Hill, for about seven months, for rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, from about May next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, admirably adapted for two families or for a Chummery. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON begs most respectfully to inform his customers that he has engaged two experienced Hair Dressers from the Academy of London and Paris and earnestly solicits their kind patronage. Perfumery and Toilet requisites from the best manufacturers may also be had No. 42, Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Company will be held THIS DAY, at the offices of Messrs Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy's Son's, No. 17, Church-gate-street, to consider a scheme that is proposed for buying or leasing the Company's factory at Worlee, for the purposes of making bricks.

Bombay, 28th January 1886.

TO BE LET, "MINNIE LODGE," in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by H. Read, Esq. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, "BREACH HOUSE," at Breach Candy, just vacated by John Warden, Esq. Apply to,

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW, on Land's End-road, Malabar Hill, the residence of the late Mr. Kessowjee Naik. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, the ground floor of "HORMAJEE HOUSE" in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an Office in Elphinstone Circle, vacated by Messrs. SHORT SHORT & Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their auction-room at 3 p. m. by order of Marwady Lukmichund Japooria, and on account and at the risk of Muckimlall Bhugrumlall.—

LJ—571-85—5 bales grey shirtings 11½ lb., No. 941.
" 631-5 out of 2½ cases white Jaconets, Nos. 19,39, 59,79 and 99.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, A. hirbai, widow of Shaw Pranjeevandass Runchordass, and on account, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nanabhoy Gunputrao Dhairwan.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or dwelling-house, situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road, and registered in the sub-di-trict of Mandvee, containing 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and standing in the name of Mahaluxmebai, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 70, and bounded on the east by the temple of Tatkeshwar, on the west by the Mahim Custom-road, on the north by a gully and the temple of Callianjee Shivjee, and on the south by the house of Damodhar Ishwardass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 27th January, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS-STREET.

SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture; Rare Plants; China Matting; Carriage and Horse, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner Esq., Official assignee H. C. and assignee for the estate and effects of William James Ross (an Insolvent) lately a wine & spirit merchant, in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. The undersigned will sell by public Auction, at No. 8 Road, Byculla; On Wednesday the 3rd Feb. 1886 at 2 p.m. the same consisting of:—Three light's chandeliers, Wall-Brackets with ornaments, teak-screens with glass panels, book-racks, pictures, bench, gram-a-fone, China matting, rich garden rare plants in pots and tubs, &c.

Also by order of the receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No 1 of 1886 where in Loomba Lukhma and other plaintiffs, W J Ross defendant the same comprising of:—Circular, oval, pier and dining tables, drawing-room sofas, chairs, rocking, reclining, blackwood, ladies and cane chairs, whatnotes, side-board, hall-stand, lamps, pictures, book-stands, cup-boards, chests of drawers, almyra with mirror, English iron bedstead with bedding, marble topped toilet tables with fittings, writing desk, carpet, cooking utensils meat-safe, &c.

AT 3-30 P M.

One Madras built Victoria with removeable coach-box and one serviceable Iron grey Arab horse and set of harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1886.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINAT ON CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE.

1.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRIC EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the o fice and at the book-sellers

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,
Do. 10 do. 500 do. " 1,
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A BLACK ARAB HORSE suitable for a Dog-cart. A splendid mover. Height 14-2. Age 5 years, believed to be sound. Price Rs. 500.

An English built second-hand VICTORIA by Heffer & Co., late King & Co., in very good order.

An English-built miniature BROUGHAM by King & Co., London, in good condition.

Just arrived a new English-built BAROUCHE and a MAIL PHAETON by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury. Also a new English Victoria, some Polo and Dog-carts, suitable for ponies and horses of sizes.

And also some neat and nice sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bed-steads, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MUDIE'S
SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.

i. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.
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In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.
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In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.
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ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.

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NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

TUESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1886, Grand evening Concert in the Town Hall under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Reay, in aid of Funds of THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. Particulars hereafter. Reserved Seats Rs. 3, may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

A MEETING of the GRADUATES to protest against the proposed University grace will be shortly held. For time and place see to-morrow's issue.

CONFISERIE DE PARIS, for Ices, Confectionery, and Pastry, par excellence. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street Fort.

OH MISTRESS during the time of a picnic, order Ices from the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate street.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1886, selling at Cost price, also received fresh Crystallized Fruits, Toys, Purses &c. BARTON & Co., Bombay and Poona.

TIN TRAYS, in all sizes, from annas 14. Fancy Table Ornaments very pretty, from annas 8 Majolica vases from annas 15, other useful articles very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—GENERAL MEETING for balloting for the Education Fund on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 8-30 p.m.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a bay Stud-bred mare good-looking, eight years old, has been ridden on parade for a year and a half as an infantry officer's charger, apply to the Adjutant, Marine Battalion.

WATCH-GUARDS and neck-chains, lockets, key-rings, charms, &c., &c., in Gold and Silver Indian and English make. Prices very moderate at STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate street.

SPECIMENS of KOFT-WORK from Sialkot such as shields plates, &c., Tanjore metal work and a few specimens of embroidery sent for the Mayo Prize Competition of 1885, are on view for sale at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, between 3 and 5 p.m.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA Jackeria muajid.

SEWING MACHINES of every description, with all the latest and most modern improvements and attachments, a large assortment to select from.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

A EUROPEAN SPINNING-MASTER is open for an engagement. Address SPINNER, *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies Own material made up. Charges moderate.

WANTED, an experienced INDENT CLERK. Apply to R.S., care of this paper with copies of testimonials, and stating salary.

KIDD and SHADBOLTS "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Facile, No. 35, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, &c.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 13, Marine-street.

PAIR of PONIES FOR SALE, 13-2, perfectly matched in color and height, fast trotters, and quiet to drive; have been driven in tonga. Price, Rs. 250. Address PONIES, *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SUMMER CASHMERE HOSE.—Colours: Black, Navy Blue, and Maroon. Children's size, from No. 1-6; Ladies' size, from No. 2-4.—WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers Price Re 1.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of securing an established business. The proprietor of a flourishing and lucrative business, worth Rs. 60,000 is desirous of disposing of it before leaving for foreign parts. Apply to D. D., care of this office.

SCOTCHMAN, married sober, with thorough knowledge of Phonography, Book-keeping, Accounts and Correspondence, well-acquainted with Counting-House Routine, desires situation. First Class Testimonials, Copies of which will be forwarded on demand. Please apply stating salary and nature of employment to D. care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

ENAMELLED IRONTABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
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Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
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LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in 4-in hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for 4-in-hand driving.

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	Rüdesheimer Berg	" "	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselblümchen	" "	14	15½
	Graecher	" "	16	17½
	Piesporter	" "	18	20
	Barncastler	" "	20	22
GIN	Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks		14	15½
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	Do. do.	" 8 " Pts.	28	31
	Pilsener	" 4 " Qts.	20	22
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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in hot climates and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or debilitation. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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This syrup enriches the blood, and strengthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP is of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD OR WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

B. B. R. A. Society, monthly meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Naval Engagement" and "Amy Robsart," 9 p.m.
Volunteer Rifle Association, Annual Meeting, Coorla and Poona.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Gelert (s), from Cardiff; Falarde Deo, Dieu; and H. M. S. Jumna, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arcot (s), for Calcutta; Nerbudda (s), Galle; and Loodiana (s), London.

THE BAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will not play to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kashgar left the dock on Tuesday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held to-day at 5-15 p. m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—A statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 38,859 in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—An approximate return of traffic for the week ending 16th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 28,514 in receipts.

A MISSING BOAT.—Tonie No 3189, belonging to one Amoorudeen Shaik Abdoola, which was made fast to the Hulk "Auckland," got adrift on Tuesday evening and has not been found since.

STRANDING OF A NATIVE CRAFT.—A buglow named Catan Pauss, Tindal Rumoji Narsing, proceeding from Calicut to Verawal, has been stranded at Din. With much exertion the vessel was got afloat, after having suffered much damage.

METHODISM IN BOMBAY.—The Methodist movement in Bombay is showing signs of healthy development. It is now proposed to open a church in Mazagon, and with the object of assisting the building fund a tea meeting, to be presided over by Dr. Thorburn, of Calcutta, will be held at the Grant Road Church this evening, at 7-30.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—A padow called the "Saint Antone," laden with mortar, while riding at anchor off the new dock extension works was run into on Tuesday forenoon by the Ferry steamer Washiste, causing damages to the boat to the extent of Rs. 40. No persons were injured. The steamer, which is commanded by Mahomed Essoof, left shortly after the occurrence for Goa.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital in view of the body of Kaloo Ahmed, aged 16 years, an inmate of the David Sassoon Reformatory. On the 15th inst., while chopping up some wood with a hatchet, he accidentally cut his foot severely. Tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP TO THE NIZAM.—There is a rumour that Mr. Stevens, Private Secretary to Nawab Khoorsheed Jah, will be appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Highness with a view to his being appointed His Highness's Private Secretary when Maulvi Syed Hussein (Muraman Jang Bahadur) goes on leave, which we hear he shortly intends to do, for the benefit of his eyesight, from which he has suffered much lately, and to visit his sons in England.—*Deccan Times.*

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Narayen Soobhana was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver waist-chain and a gold neck ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 22-2, from a child of Poma Chubba, a carpenter, residing at Mazagon. The accused, who was suspected by the mother of the child after the theft was committed, had absconded, but was arrested on Tuesday in a Chundool shop. The stolen property was recovered from a person with whom accused had pledged it. On pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—On the arrival of the English mail steamer in harbour on Tuesday, Mahomed Seedick, a serang on board the steamer, reported to the police that, while the vessel was lying in Venice harbour, a box was broken open and twenty-five franc pieces stolen therefrom. A callassee named Amooradeen Rucknoodeen, who was seen near the box and who purchased at Venice a new silver watch and chain a few day's after the theft, has been detained by the police for enquiry. —Bhugirtee, woman, residing at Girgaum, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 92-10.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Saruswati, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry gold ornaments and a gold mohur, of the value of Rs 315, the property of Bnow Crushnajee, an overseer in the employ of the Port Trust. The accused was a neighbour of complainant and was in the habit of visiting him. During one of her visits, finding the key of the box which contained the ornaments hanging on a nail in complainant's room, and the complainant absent, she stole the ornaments, and concealing the greater portion under the stair-case of an adjoining house pledged the remainder to two persons in the neighbourhood, whence the whole of the property was recovered by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Visram Weljee, a Bania, was charged before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday by Inspector Butterfield, with having assaulted a Hindoo named Vejnuck. It appeared from the statement of the complainant that his wife had left him and was living alone. She was induced to run away from him by the attentions of the accused on the 12th of last month. As Vejnuck was going to her house to try again to induce her to return to him, the accused suddenly pounced on him from behind and threw him to the ground, and then, after thumping him severely, ran away. Two or three persons saw the assault, and informed a police sepoy about it, and the accused was arrested. The case was proved and the accused, a noted character, was sent to jail for a week, and a bond for Rs. 100, which he had signed as a guarantee to keep the peace for six months, was forfeited. His worship told the accused that when he came out of jail a distress warrant would be issued, and if he had no assets he would probably have to go to the civil side of the common jail.

AN INCIDENT OF THE PORT TRUST CRUISE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mahomed Ibrahim, a tindal of a bunder-boat, was charged with carying excess of passengers. It appeared that the accused's boat was hired by Messrs. Green and Reed to convey to the Bunder their servants and the crockery-ware and others things which had been used at the breakfast and lunch of the members of the Port Trust Committee and their guests during their cruise round the Bombay Harbour on Tuesday. The accused's boat was the only one, and all the servants, about twenty-seven in number, were sent in it. The steamer was only a few yards distant from the bunder, and Messrs. Green and Read, finding no other boat close by, placed all their men and things in the accused's vessel. The accused's license showed he was allowed to carry fifteen passengers only, he had thus twelve in excess. Messrs. Green and Reed had written certifying the above facts. The accused in defence stated the passengers had been forced in to his boat, and he had not as yet been paid his fare for their conveyance. His worship discharged the accused as he said he had not been a free agent. He had been overpowered and the distance was only 15 or 20 yards.

TRESPASS AND MISCHIEF.

THE case of Mowjee Rowjee, an agent of Sir Mungulдas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I. vs. Goja Bapoo and Baloo Elia, in which the two accused are charged with Criminal trespass and mischief, in respect of certain property belonging to Sir Mungulдas at Worlee, was called on for further hearing yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Mr. Frere, of Messrs Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hurishunkur Balkrishna for the defence.

Mowjee Rowjee, the agent to Sir Mungulдas, deposed that, since a summons was served on his master, he made enquiries about the title deeds of the landed property in question, but could not succeed in finding other title deeds than those now produced in Court. In his cross-examination, he stated that this plot of ground was purchased by Sir Mungulдas from Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co. and he had been in possession of the ground since he bought it. A revenue is derived from the grass that grows on it. He had been on the ground in dispute several times. He had never seen cattle passing and re-passing this piece of ground. Witness had recently heard that plot of land on the east side of his master's piece of ground No. 15, belonged to one Dadaji Appaji, who has sold it to Aboo Nathu. Sir Mungaldas' ground was in charge of a malee, named Dhondoo, since it was purchased. On being informed by the malee, witness went and personally examined the place, when he found some of the stones removed from the compound wall.

Mr. James Morris, of Messrs Gostling and Morris, Architects and Civil Engineers, said that he had been to the plot of ground in question on the 17th ultimo. It was pointed out to him by the last witness, and he prepared a plan of it. He found the *gurkas* or boundary wall, on the western side of the plot broken, and an opening made there. He also saw a fresh line cut on the ground, and gave its dimensions. Witness had been to this plot of ground but once.

At this stage, the case was adjourned till Thursday next, the 4th proximo.

MILLER'S MOSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once, and prevents inflammation. Per bottle, Re. 1. PHILLIPS and Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

ALLEGED SALE OF OBSCENE PICTURES.

INSPECTOR GUIDER charged Daniel Hart, an American, who has just opened a shop in Hornby Row before Mr. Ryan yesterday with exhibiting and selling obscene pictures.

Mr Guider stated that, having received certain information on Monday, he went to the shop of the accused and there found him exhibiting and selling obscene pictures. He took possession of the pictures and arrested Hart.

His worship, glancing at some of the pictures Mr. Guider produced, said they were most flagrantly obscene, and he would have to send the accused to jail.

Mr. Guider mentioned that Hart had been convicted of the same offence in Calcutta, and had been fined Rs. 100.

Mr. Ryan said he remembered reading an account of the case in the Calcutta papers.

Hart admitted having been fined, but said the pictures shown were not obscene. The pictures he had for sale had been sent to him by a most respectable firm of photographers in Berlin. They were only works of art.

Mr. Ryan observed he did not care from where the pictures came; they were most obscene. But he was surprised at the temerity of the accused selling the pictures in spite of being fined.

Hart replied he was innocent of any wrong, as the pictures in his shop were those returned to him by the police in Calcutta. The report of the case in the papers was a most garbled and incorrect one.

Mr. Ryan said he would telegraph to the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, and get a copy of the proceedings of the case. For the present the accused would have to sign a bond for Rs. 500 and get a surety for Rs. 500 for his appearance in court. If he could not procure the surety he would have to go to jail.

Hart.—Surely you won't make any such unreasonable order as that. I had no more idea of selling obscene pictures than of flying to the moon. Could you not reduce the amount of bail. I know nobody here.

Mr. Ryan said he could not.

Hart left the court, and later in the day returned after a fruitless search for some one kind enough to stand bail for him. He begged again that the amount should be reduced one half, as he could find no one. He considered it a very hard case.

Mr. Ryan remarked he had exhibited obscene pictures. In his opinion they were very obscene.

Hart replied everyone was not infallible. He asked with tears in his eyes that the pictures should be shown to any artist, and they should be asked if they were obscene. They will see nothing wrong in them. After his experiences of Calcutta he was not likely to sell obscene pictures here. He was as innocent as a child.

Mr. Ryan ultimately reduced the amount to one half, and subsequently when Hart, who had gone to the American Consul, produced a letter from him allowed him to go free on his depositing Rs. 250 in the court.

The case was fixed till Tuesday next.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

THE case in which Jumnabai and Rhadabai were charged with infanticide was called on before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Macfarlane for the defence.

Mr. Little said that from the evidence he had adduced he found that the charges against the second accused Rhadabai could not be sustained; and he wished the cases against her should be withdrawn and he would call her as a witness.

Rhadabdi was accordingly discharged and examined. She said she was the mother of the accused Jumnabai, who was a widow and had been so for three years. She knew nothing about the approaching illness of her daughter; she only thought she had some internal disease and took her to a medical man. The deceased was born about twenty-six days ago at 9 o'clock in the morning; directly after he was born he died. There was no one in the room besides witness and Jumnabai was lying on the floor. The child stretched his arms and legs and then died. She was certain he was alive when born; according to the custom of her caste she sprinkled water on the infant and found he did not move. She did not pick the child off the floor when alive. At about nine o'clock in the night she wrapped the body in a piece of cloth and put it in a corner of Jumnabai's cot. She afterwards pointed out the place to the police. The body of the child had been kept in the room until it was removed at nine o'clock. Witness and her daughter were afraid of their caste, and to conceal the fact of Jumnabai having given birth to another from them, witness put the bodp in the cart.

Dr. Potter was examined and said he could form, after performing an autopsy, no opinion as to the cause of death of the infant. There was no evidence to show the cause of death. He did not think there was anything improbable in the child being born alive and dying a natural death immediately after birth.

Mr. Little said that, looking at the evidence given and the evidence he could offer he thought that the grave charge of murder could not be proved against Jumnabai. He purposed, with the permission of the court, to withdraw it and proceed against her on the minor charge of concealing the birth of the child and secretly disposing of the body.

Mr. Cooper observed if he did so the question would be whether he would try the case or send it up to the session.

Mr. Little stated he had no objections to the case being tried by his worship.

Evidence was then led as to the finding of the body of the infant in the cart and a charge of secretly disposing of the dead body of a child, intentionally endeavouring to conceal its birth, and abetting Radhabai in doing so.

Jumnabai said, when called upon, the had nothing to say; she left her case in the hands of her solicitor.

As the case could not be further proceeded with on account of the marine inquiry being about to be resumed, it was adjourned, and Jumnabai, on the application of Mr. Macfarlane, admitted to bail.

THE STRANDING OF THE PACHUMBA.

THE Marine Court of enquiry re-assembled yesterday when Captain Macfadyen entered into his defence. He said:—

As to the charges preferred against me, I plead not guilty. Precautionary measures were taken in going at a very reduced rate of speed, little more than half speed, as the Pachumba steams 11½ knots an hour, and when 8 fathom soundings were reported to me at six. I gave orders to go up and stove the top-sail preparatory to getting to my anchorage which according to my calculations and soundings, was about five miles distant. To that portion of the charge which states I had not verified my position since 10·20 of the previous night, I beg to draw the attention of the court to the soundings at 2·30 a.m. From that I had ample verification that the vessel was nothing to the southward of her course at that time. The courses steered to this point, soundings and distance run were such as to give me confidence in my assumed position. On that point I allowed for the tide as shown by the chart, which, I did not get, but on the contrary was running in the opposite direction with exceptional force, thereby causing the grounding of the vessel. I contend, and such contention can be substantiated by reference to the log-books of the British India or Persian Company's steamers, or indeed any steamer navigating the Persian Gulf, or from the examination of commanders used to the Gulf trade and frequenting the Port of Lingra, that at 8 fathoms nothing is to be dreaded of the nature of shoals, more distance and current are fairly accurately known —and nothing unusual as to weather has been experienced. That it is not customary in small light-drafted steamers to begin any preparation for anchoring at five miles from the anchorage. The Pachumba is about 231 feet long and usually draws between 14 and 15 feet, the engines and anchoring gear are in perfect order and from using practical experience each one of the crew knows his separate duty so that the anchors could be got ready in a few minutes. Considering that on this voyage we are always running in and out of ports and seldom in deep water, my orders, courses steered, lead kept going and general precautions as also my frequent presence on deck during the night and morning, disproves anything like rash or negligent performance of my duties in command of a coasting steamer.

Charles Doert, master of the Mobile of the Bombay and Persian S. N. Coy. examined Captain Macfadyen. Said he had about 15 years' experience of the navigation of the Persian Gulf, he knew the Port of Lingha. The soundings on approaching Lingua from the eastward were not to be relied on in the chart shown. He called at Lingna from the eastward over fifty times; he sounded 8 faths and then got 19.

The Captain called no other witness. Mr. Cooper stated that judgement would be delivered on Monday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 *a m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·907
Temperature of the Air	70·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·0
Dew Point	54·5
Relative humidity of Air	0 570
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	78·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	61·5
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, N, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	407

* From midnight to midnight

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.)

A CLAIM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE *vs.* BYRAMJEE JEHANGEERJEE, C.S.I.

THE Chief Justice delivered judgment to-day in the above case, in which an appeal had been presented by Government from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, then Collector of Poona, who in November 1883 dismissed with costs a suit brought by the appellant to recover from the respondent and defendant possession of 711 acres of land in the Salsette district, and also to recover Rs. 56,000, being the amount of profits enjoyed by the defendant in respect of the land. The total claim amounted to Rs. 2,16,000. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, and Mr. Vasudeo J. Kirtikar appeared for the plaintiff and appellant. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, pleader, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiff sought to have it declared that the western boundary of the Noshivreh leasehold village is the lowest mark at the low-water mark at spring tides in the Palee creek or the bed of the Palee creek in accordance with the terms of the lease, dated the 22nd September, 1847; that his title be declared to the whole of the land described in para. 13 of the plaint, and that the possession of it be awarded to him; that the sum of Rs. 56,000 on account of mesne profits be decreed to him from the defendant; that the future mesne profits of the land, from the date of the suit to that of possession, be also decreed to him; that the interest on the amount of mesne profits, namely Rs. 56,000, from the date of the plaint to that of payment, at Rs. 6 per cent. per annum, be allowed to him, with the costs of the suit.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed, or any part thereof.

The case was heard at Tanna for several days when Mr. Crowe, the trying Judge, was transferred to Poona, where the hearing was continued and judgment was given on the 2nd November, 1883. Mr. Crowe found all the issues in the defendant's favour, and was of opinion that the plaintiff had failed to prove his claim. He ordered the suit to be dismissed with costs.

At the High Court, on Tuesday, the Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the same lands mentioned in the grant referred to marsh lands belonging to those villages up to the low water-mark. The boundaries of the marsh lands were not given. Correspondence at the time of the grant showed it was intended that the marsh lands should be defined. The grant was, however, drawn in a way that would not enable the marsh lands, as both Mr. Curseijee and the Government desired that the matter should be finished soon. It was plain that marsh lands were intended to be conveyed with the villages to which they appertained; and it was to be regretted that Mr. Acland, Government Solicitor, was not listened to by the Government, and the deed was drawn up in a hurry without a description of the boundaries of the marsh hands. As to the decision of Colonel Francis, his lordship said there was no regular arbitration; there was no award; and no one agreed to be bound by Colonel Francis' decision. It was admitted for the defendant that Colonel Francis had no authority to act under the Survey Act, and his decision could only be binding if it only be by the adoption of it by the Collector. Moreover, the Collector could not come to a decision as to land and bind Government without ratification by the latter. As to ratification, the placing of the pillars was a purely departmental matter; and it was impossible to hold that Government could be bound by an act of this kind. If it was the intention that the marsh lands should be the same as those granted it had been so expressly stated. There was nothing, however, in the correspondence at the time of the grant to prevent the defendant from contending that the boundaries of the Noshivreh village extended beyond the Palee creek. It appeared on the landships that, looking to the position of both the creeks and the two villages, it should be safe to hold that the marsh lands must be divided into two equal parts to be drawn from the middle of the Malad creek between Parsawa and Palee. The decree of the lower court to be varied. Each party to bear his own costs of the appeal. As regarded the costs of the suit, the pleader who appeared for Government on the part of the Collector and Superintendent of the rivers, notably the Tapee and Nerbudda, which cross the path of the Bombay and Baroda Railway in its northward course to its junction with the Rajpootana-Malwa line at Sabarmati (Ahmedabad). Added to this, coal is not to be found economically suitable for the purposes of locomotion at any point of either of these lines. The consequence of this is that both of these depend upon the imported coal into Bombay for the supply of their requirements, at a cost as follows, as compared with the East Indian Railway Company for the last three half-years of which we have the account before us. Thus the

	30th June, 1884.	31st Dec., 1884.	30th June, 1885.
East Indian Railway used ..... (tons)	101,766	80,631	100,175
Gt. Indian Peninsula Railway ... (do.)	100,112	69,246	108,400
Bombay and Baroda Railway (do.)	23,025	17,606	24,937
Costing East Indian Railway	Rs. 4,54,494	3,60,491	4,79,422
Per ton, at 1s. 8d. the rupee.	7s. 5½d.	7s. 5½d.	7s. 11¾d.
Gt. Indian Peninsula Railway ...	Rs. 16,40,302	11,43,807	16,78,778
Per ton, at 1s. 8d. the rupee.	£1 7s. 3½d.	£1 7s. 6½d.	£1 5s. 9½d.
Bombay and Baroda Railway	Rs. 4,55,312	3,13,614	4,93,112
Per ton, at 1s. 8d. the rupee.	£1 12s. 11½d.	£1 9s. 8½d.	£1 12s. 10½ l.

or in other words showing that the East Indian Railway would have had to pay Rs. 11, 26,398, Rs. 8,71,910, and Rs. 10,05,405 more in each half-year towards the working expenses, if the cost of her coal had been as high as that used on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would have paid Rs. 11,08,170, Rs. 7,48,282, and Rs. 10,88,642 towards the working expenses of the same half-years, if the cost of her coal had been as low as that used on the East Indian Railway.

It was with a full view of all the possible changes in the future in connection with the competition with Bombay, that the Directors of the East Indian Railway entered upon their labours under the new *régime* in 1880. The advantages of the port of Bombay as compared with Calcutta were indisputable, and it soon became apparent to them that if Bombay did really possess a superiority, measured roughly by the sum of 10s. per ton in her favour in her homeward rates of freight, (1) it behoved them to avail themselves of their own great advantages, in the matter of gradients and cost of coal, to place themselves on, or as near as could be made, an equality with Bombay in the matter, by the observance of every practicable economy in management, the supply of engines and waggon stock of the most approved power and capacity, and the utilisation, to the utmost, of the space at their disposal at Howrah, so as to afford every facility and, as far as possible, remove every disability under which the free conveyance of goods from the North-West and their shipment at, or distribution in, Calcutta, could be said to labour.

The following statements will show the grounds on which the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company have their hopes for the coming contest. Taking the Great Indian Peninsula Company first, whose avowed object in getting to Cawnpore is to divert from the East Indian Railway and to gain for themselves, by the establishment of the "Midland Railway," so much as they can, if they can, of the traffic from Cawnpore to Calcutta, we find the following facts bearing so considerably on the issue, as to leave but little doubt as to what that issue will be.

Cawnpore is distant from Calcutta 684 miles, and it will be, it is understood, 891 miles distant from Bombay. Consequently the distance from Bombay to Calcutta by the two routes conjointly being 1,515 miles, the half-way house or mid-point of the entire route will be at 757 miles from either port, or about 31 miles distant *westward* of Calpee. In other words, "all things being equal," a ton of goods could be sent from that half-way house to either port for the same charge for freight.

But all things are not equal in this case of competition. If, on the one hand, the Western Port of India is unsupplied by nature with coal of any kind for the locomotive uses of the Railways, and the courses of those Railways are impeded and obstructed by mountain ranges and the opposing waters of great rivers, we find, on the other hand, Calcutta in immediate connection with coal-fields of great extent on the very line of her chief Railway, and that Railway (the East Indian) pursuing its way of nearly 1,000 miles to Delhi over a course practically level throughout.

The results of these differences in the natural conditions under which the East Indian and the lines of Western India are worked have been formulated in the "Summary of Analyses of Working" appended to Colonel Stanton's Report of the working of Indian Railways for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884. In that report appear the following figures:—

Average cost of hauling a Goods unit (viz., one ton) one mile.

East Indian Railway	.....pies 2·40	at 1s. 8d.	·25d. per ton
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	..... ,, 5·27	,,	·55d. per ton
Bombay and Baroda Railway	..... ,, 4·77	,,	·49d. per ton
Rajpootana Railway	..... ,, 5·20	,,	·54d. per ton

A difference in the working capacity of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines, respectively, sufficient to transfer the central economical working meeting point on the Indian Midland line, 356 miles to the westward of Cawnpore.

It is true that no practical result can ensue from this state of things, as the Midland will be in the hands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, but the facts remain as I have stated them, and justify the conclusion I have come to, that the East Indian possesses, in the cheapness of its working under the circumstances I have named, a compensation for those advantages which nature has so liberally bestowed upon the Port of Bombay.

In the case of the competition with the united Bombay and Baroda and Rajpootana-Malwa lines to Agra and to Delhi, the case is somewhat different, the distance from Calcutta to Agra being 841 miles, and from Bombay to Agra 848 miles, the mid way house is 3½ miles to the west of Agra, or, as nearly as may be at Agra itself, but the economical working mid way point would be at 307 miles to the *westward* of Agra; a matter of no account however because of the difference of gauge and the fact of the lines being in the hands of two distinct antagonistic powers.

I do not pursue the matter further as regards Delhi, because that station is relatively to the East Indian much nearer to Bombay from a mileage point of view, but there is evidence of our power to compete with the Rajpootana Company in the fact that we find in recent correspondence, our East Indian Traffic people asserting their ability to lower their through rates from Delhi to Howrah for whole trains of wheat and seeds, from Rs. 16 5-0 per ton, the rate current for some time, to Rs. 12; the Rajpootana rate being Rs. 18 to Bombay. The last locomotives sent out by the Board, expressly for the purposes of meeting Western competition, are stated to be equal to draw 800 train tons over the easy gradients of the line.

The Hughli Bridge will be completed, it is hoped, and opened for traffic early in the year 1887, and will at once remove any cause for apprehension of a renewal of the congestion of goods in the Howrah station, such as took place in 1883, provided that steps be taken sufficiently early by the Local Government to provide fitting access from the bridge end on the eastern bank of the river to Calcutta —a distance of 20 miles—an adequate reception, to the goods so carried. The Board have no ambitious views of a Central station in the City, or future connection with the proposed Kidderpore Docks or works at Diamond Harbour to concern themselves about. They ask the Government for such accommodation only on the eastern side of the river, as may give full effect to the objects for which the bridge has been constructed.

At the present day, when 1s. is 33s. per quarter in the price of wheat means a profit of about 3 per cent., a profit for which people are content to work, as the saying is, it is manifest that however small may be the margins within which reductions of charge or compensations can be sought for, none are too small to be neglected in the effort to reduce to the utmost possible extent the cost of carriage (including charge of every kind) between the places of production in the interior and shipment at Calcutta.

With these views before them, and looking always to the policy of removing all obstructions from the free course of traffic on their line, reducing charges of every kind where reduction was possible, and providing at any reasonable cost locomotive power and waggon stock of the most approved descriptions, the Board could not welcome the design for the docks proposed to be built at Kidderpore, and which it is now stated are being proceeded with at an estimated cost of £3,000,000. I do not intend not to argue the *pros* and *cons* of this much debated scheme, but it does appear to me to require more substantial reasons to be given for so questionable an expenditure, than, if the estimates be not exceeded, and the work be successfully completed, an annual charge of, more or less, £150,000 upon the trade of the port, at a time when so much has been done and remains to be done in the way of relief in other quarters.

TRAFFIC COMPETITION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MR. R. W. CRAWFORD, the Chairman of the East India Railway Company, has published a paper on the "Development of the Railway System of the Valley of the Ganges," in which he refers at length to the competition of the rival ports of Calcutta and Bombay for the traffic of North-Western and Upper India. He writes:—

This competition was unknown, in point of fact it was not possible, before the meeting of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines of Railway at Jubbulpore in the year 1869, and it has been effective only since the completion of the Rajpootana-Malwa (narrow gauge) line and further incorporation with the Bombay and Baroda line in 1884, thus affording Bombay a continuous unbroken communication with points of contact with the East Indian line at Agra and at Delhi. The basis upon which this competition rests is, as regards Bombay, the great superiority the port possesses over the port of Calcutta, owing mainly to natural causes—the extent and depth of the water of its harbour, its facility of access and immunity from obstructions, and more than all, its position, confronting, as the Western Coast of India, the entrance to the Red Sea, and the communications with every part of Europe. Add to these the moderate port charges, and there should be no reason why, at a small cost in money and life, a great deal of carping criticism is avoided, while the most necessary operation may be made to stink in the nostrils of the public by mismanagement. The execution of the movement against Theebaw should be marked by all the celerity and finish which are usually found in transactions left to competent Englishmen on the spot, unhampered by contradictory instructions from telephonic politicians transmitting all the confused murmurs of caucusdom. The Burmese were by no means in love with their native rulers, and they have not been worried and irritated into the conclusion, which has been arrived at almost unanimously in Egypt-as, that foreign ones only use whips of a novel pattern. Hence Lord Dufferin's annexation presents itself without any of the deplorable incidents with which in feebler hands these affairs are often surrounded found economically suitable for the purpose, and fails to appeal even to the tremulous sensibility that succeeds in erecting Arabi into a hero. His reign does not present a single point upon which the universal philanthropist can dwell with satisfaction, but we accept his statement that he was "the quiet one of the family," we are only driven to congratulate ourselves upon having saved Burmah from the possible advent of a yet more sanguinary tyrant.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Six weeks have sufficed for the acquisition of a province which might still have been independent had its ruler behaved with ordinary prudence, and had not foreign intriguers induced him to join in designs hostile to British power. There could have been no desire on the part of an Indian Viceroy to augment his stupendous burden of responsibility. Wisely, as we hold, he did not attempt the half-measure of setting up a puppet Prince, placing beside him a Resident, and establishing in Burmah that kind of veiled domination, now so common and of en so hypocritical, diplomatically described as a protectorate. The bold course of taking full charge and openly avowing it was the more honest as well as the more statesmanlike. The alternative would have been only a stage on the road to the goal now reached at a bound. For, had the Viceroy placed a Resident at Mandalay, that functionary would still have had to contend with intrigues in the native Court, and sooner or later there would have been a collision and an overthrow.

Daily News says:—We have ourselves urged from the first the desirability of avoiding annexation if it could be avoided without serious danger to British or rather to Indian interests. In that contention we had the valuable support of Lord Ripon, who dwelt upon the suspicion which annexation excited in the minds of the Indian Princes and upon the risk of giving offence to China. Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and a distinguished predecessor of his Sir Charles Aitchison, are understood to have expressed a similar view. Mr. Bernard was convinced of the necessity for deposing King Theebaw, and of that we think there can be little doubt. But if Upper Burmah could have been properly governed by a native ruler under the protection and control of the Government of India, such an arrangement would have been preferred by very high authorities, and would have been more in accordance with those principles of prudence and policy which have guided the best school of Anglo-Indian statesmen. We still regret that the frontiers of British India have been extended in an easterly direction. There may have been difficulties of which Lord Dufferin was aware, but which have not yet been officially disclosed. It may have been impossible to find a native successor to King Theebaw who would be at once amenable to English influence and respected by his own countrymen. Lord Dufferin may have evidence that the Burmese would themselves prefer annexation to a Protectorate, or he may be reasonably apprehensive of foreign intrigue. A full explanation will have to be given when Parliament meets. We have not at present seen any reason to modify our opinion that it would have been better to secure safety and good treatment for British subjects in Burmah without prematurely adding to our enormous responsibilities in India.

The *Morning Post* says:—The insane despotism, with its preiodical mas sacres and atrocities, carried on by King Theebaw was neither more nor less than a disgrace to the one great civilised nation on the borders of Burma. A protectorate would have entailed serious difficulties. Lord Salisbury has taken the manly and English course of assuming direct responsibility for his justifiable interference in Burma. He has enriched the British Empire by the acquisition of a province, whose vast natural resources only need development; and we have to congratulate him and the country at large on this most successful result of a most successful campaign.

The *Daily Chronicle says*:—It was not to be expected that there would be ony enthusiastic acclamation of the British civil and military officials on the part of the Burmans until at was known whether we intended to govern the country ourselves or hand it over to one of the rival claimants for Theebaw's succession. These natural suspicions of the population will be dispelled by the proclamation of the Indian Viceroy, and unless we are much mistaken, the somewhat apathetic friendliness of the natives will be speedily converted into a loyalty not second to that which is shown by their kinsmen now under our rule. There are other and perhaps even weightier reasons to be urged in favour of the step which Her Majesty has taken under the advice of Lord Dufferin, not the least of which are the enormous field which is thus opened up to British commerce—the area of Upper Burmah being little less than two hundred thousand square miles of for the most part, throughly fertile soil—and the improvement it is likely to effect in our relations with China. As opposed to this, of course, there is the increase which the annexation makes in our responsibilities, and that at a time when our hands are abnormally full of burning questions, domestic and foreign.

The *Spectator* says:—The annexation of Burmah binds the British Government to an alliance with China; and anything which can be done to make that alliance cordial and stable, consistently with our duty to the people we have adopted, should be done at once. We doubt seriously whether we can hand over any subjects of ours—whether semi-civilised or savage, whether Burmese or Shans—to the Government of Pekin, which, when annoyed or suspicious, punishes with too awful a severity; and we are quite sure that the centre of the new railway system—which, be it remembered, will cleave a road from China into Bengal—must be kept inexorably in our own hands, and guarded, too, with an unsleeping vigilance. There was but one course to take, as it is useless to complain of destiny; but the situation which Lord Dalhousie feared can never be a pleasant one. It may be turned by skill and honesty into a source of strength, for the interests of China run at all points parallel with our own; but it is with no light heart that we see the British God Terminus take such a stride towards the East. The Indus, the Ganges, the Burrampooter, and th Irrawaddy, four out of six of the mighty river systems of Eastern Asia, now run from source to sea within Her Majesty's dominions; and we have to guard them all,—we who are retreating in fear, or weariness, or indecision, from the guardianship of the Liffey and the Shannon. We cannot feel exultant, but are rather disposed to say, in a humility not wholly Christian "God guard England, for the task passes the energy of man."

The *Economist*.—We have always held that this country was quite willing to leave the question as to whether Upper Burmah should be annexed or "protected" to the judgment of Lord Dufferin, and we see no reason to quarrel with the decision he has arrived at. Annexation has its dangers no doubt, but it can hardly involve us in greater difficulties than the institution of a protectorate, which would have left us responsible for the actions of a ruler whom we might not always have been able to control with sufficient completeness and promptitude. Annexation, too, relieves us of difficulties respecting the relations of Burmah with European Powers, which France has shown itself somewhat disposed to create, and it will lend more than a protectorate to the furtherance and development of trade. The course adopted thus appears to us to be the better of the two possible alternatives between which Lord Dufferin was compelled to choose.

THE BRITISH BAYONET.

DURING the Soudan campaign our Special Correspondent pointed out two great defects in the arms entrusted to our soldiers. One was the jamming of the rifle, a truthful report so cavalierly dealt with by Mr. Brand, who disdained to take the word of a man actually engaged in combat with the Soudanese, and, like Sir Charles Wilson, personally cognisant of a defect likely to cost the "lives of men." The other statement he made was that the bayonets supplied to the infantry were soft, easily bent, and often useless after having been once employed in action. Not much, if any, credit was given to these valuable revelations. Yet, it seems that the bayonet which twists, like the rifle which jams, has an actual existence. Many months have elapsed since battles were fought near Suakin and in the Bayuda steppe, but an inquiry has at length been instituted. An order was recently issued directing that the proper authorities should thoroughly test the bayonets in the hands of our soldiers, in order to discover how far they were durable and effective weapons. In consequence, the examiners had brought before them the arms supplied to the 2nd Battalion of the West Riding Regiment. And what is the result of the investigation? Out of 700 bayonets no fewer than fifty-five broke, while 180 were found too soft and otherwise defective—more than a third of the total! To these useless weapons might have been attributed British honour upon a fought field, especially had that field happened to be among the lands of savage tribes. How long has the custom of furnishing soft bayonets prevailed? What is the quality of those issued to the militia and volunteers? We observe that to-day the bayonets of the 2nd Battalion of the Lancashire Regiment will be tested; and it is plain that the whole stock on hand, whether in store or otherwise, should be severely overhauled.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain E Dowker, sailed yes

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

THE general tone of the London Stock Exchange yesterday was apparently firm Consols having recovered again to par, while Rupee Paper was ¼ higher in 4, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents, French Rentes in Paris at the same time being ¼ up at 110¼. The tenor of the political telegrams received this afternoon, however, warrants anticipations of a reaction, and we are quite prepared to see Reuter's prices to-morrow morning giving a reduction all along the line. A decline is advised of 10s. in Chartered and Chartered Mercantile Bank shares, Hongkong and Shanghai having advanced £2 to £65-10.

The Mincing Lane markets yesterday exhibited a considerable degree of steadiness. Linseed was firm and 3d. per quarter higher for Calcutta, 6d. for Bombay quality. Rapeseed was also firm but not quotably altered in value. Wheat was 1d. per cental higher in Liverpool for No. 1 Soft White, London prices remaining unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday again closed quiet, with sales of 7,000 bales including 400 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, but arrivals were 1-64d. better in all positions except April-May; a repetition of what we have already had occasion to notice more than once this season, a tendency to recovery when the price of Middling American gets below 5d. per lb. There is nothing else at all events on which to base anticipations of higher values at the moment, receipts at the U. S. ports continuing comparatively free, and prices in New York unchanged at the previous day's decline. The following shows the receipts to date as compared with the previous seasons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesday's receipts	20,000	13,000	17,000
Three days' do.	60,000	34,000	54,000
Total since 1st sept..	3,991,000	4,059,000	3,892,000

The tone of our local Cotton market to-day has been slightly steadier on the strength of the recovery in arrivals in Liverpool. Sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 per candy in most cases, but buyers so far have declined to pay it, and very little actual business has been done except in ready lots for January shipment. We quote:—

	Rs.
Good Bengals, ready	160
Do. Fully Good	165
Do. Fine	173
,, Broach, March ,,	201
,, Dhollera, April ,,	177
,, Do. ,,	182
Do. Fine ,,	189

WHEAT we should call firm at unchanged rates. Of old crop supplies are not large and the low ready rates of freight further help to maintain prices. For new crop for future delivery buyers are not eager to contract, but sellers on the other hand would not do any large lines at present prices. We quote:—

	Old. Rs. a.	New. Rs. a. p.
No. 1 Pessy	3 14	6
No. 1 Club Delhi	3 13	3 11 6
Red Ahmedabad	3 11	3 10 0

SEEDS show no decided movement. For Linseed we should give the market as firm at Rs. 6-5 for March Rs. 6-1 cwt for May delivery. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is still quoted at Rs. 5-12 per cwt April delivery.

FREIGHTS are if possible duller than ever, almost nothing in the shape of new business having been done except some Cotton for Genoa at half 21s. 3d. half 22s. 6d. payable here at 2s. ex. The s.s. Castle Bank is reported to have been take off the Liverpool berth, transferring her engagements to the s. s. Sara. Current quotations are:—

	Ready.	Wheat.	Cotton
Liverpool	,,	12-6	15-6
London	,,	12-6	15-3
Continent	,,	17-6	
Open Charter	,,	17-6	
Dunkirk	,,	17-6	
Antwerp	,,	16-6	17-6
Marseilles	,,	10-3	
Trieste Venice	,,	20 to 22-6	

EXCHANGE.—From one point of view the market must be described as somewhat stronger, the quotation for ready Bank Bills having been advanced 1-32d. during the day. The indications otherwise, however, do not quite point the same way, as not only are forward rates for Bank Bills no higher, but the disposition is more in favour of buying than selling for future delivery. Actual transactions have not been large, the usual indisposition to operate on Council draft-day having been evinced. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d. 1-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s 6d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
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GOVERNMENT Paper has been distinctly stronger to-day, owing to the rise reported from London and Fours have advanced to Rs. 97 13-16d. ready, Rs. 97⅞ forward. Fours-and-a-half are ¼ up at Rs. 100¼ buyers.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills in some few instances are the turn in favor of holders, but all round we should report the market quiet at former values.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIOT—BENNETT—January 26, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev A Goldwyer Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Major G H Elliot, III Bengal Cavalry to Josephine Louise, youngest daughter of the late R Foulkes Bennett, Esq, Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGNELL—January 18, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of J E W Bagnell, of a daughter.
DAVIS—January 15, at Shajahnpore, (Rohilkund), the wife of James Harriott Davis, O and R Railway, late of the S P and D Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEADON—January 21, at Ravenswood, Simla, the dearly loved wife of Lieut-Colonel Cecil Beadon.
CLEVE AND—January 3, at Agra, of pneuomnia, Edward William Cleveland, Retired Customs Department.
HILTON—January 22, at Lahore, Edythe Mitchell, the dearly beloved wife of J E Hilton, Esquire, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1886.

THE Conservative Ministry, which of set purpose rode for the fall, has got a heavy one within three days of the meeting of Parliament. The resignation was to have taken place yesterday, so that no time is lost. The Radical proposal, which has come to be known as the "three acres and a cow" was brought forward as the gage of battle by Mr. Jesse Collins, and it was quite sufficient for its purpose. The Home Rule members gave the Radicals a majority of seventy-nine over what must have been nearly the full strength of the Conservatives, reinforced by the accession of Lord Hartington and of Mr. Goschen, who on this occasion fulfilled their long nurtured intention of joining the Conservatives. How many Whigs they carried with them we have not yet learned. The Radical division of the Liberal party has shown that now that the Home Rule members are free to vote with them they are able to do what they please with the Conservatives and the Whig seceders combined. It is now all over with the Conservative party in the present Parliament, and the out-look is the more discouraging for them, that if there should be a new appeal to the constituencies the Liberals will have the advantage this time of being in power during the elections—an advantage which is generally considered to mean twenty-five votes; while the Irish vote in the English boroughs will be given to the Radicals, involving another considerable displacement of seats. Our correspondent J. M. M. hinted in the letter which we published yesterday, that the proposal to introduce a new Crimes Bill was a mistake, and marred the prospects of the Ministry, which in other respects were far from hopeless. The result shows that the apprehension was well-founded. The announcement in the Queen's speech that exceptional powers would probably be asked for by the Ministry, to enable them to deal with the Irish difficulty, an end to the expected co-operation of Mr. Parnell, which might otherwise have been given while Mr. Gladstone was maturing his plans. The announcement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Tuesday evening that a Bill would be introduced on Thursday, for the suppression of the National League, rendered it impossible for the Irish members to abstain, as they seem to have intended, from immediate action against the Ministry, and they voted with the Government on the subordinate issue raised to oust the Ministry. The Parnell vote being given against the Government the scheme of coercion falls through, and the Government falls with it. This result was so well within the fore-cast of politicians, that it is difficult to understand how the late Ministry brought it about with their eyes open. The Liberal *Daily News* confirms the statements that were hinted elsewhere, that Lord Randolph Churchill desired to fight the campaign on different lines altogether. He and Lord Carnarvon were in favour of settling the Irish question by conceding some measure of Home Rule, and Lord Salisbury was disposed to concur in their view. He had shewn his opinion some months since, when he taunted the preceding Government with having rendered the policy of coercion impossible and an absurdity, by giving to the Irish people a franchise which enabled them to send from eighty to ninety members to the House of Commons. But the resistance to any plan of concession was so great on the part of influential sections of the Conservatives that it had to be abandoned. As it was impossible to profess to meet in any form Mr. Parnell's claims, the Minister decided to break with him at once, and endeavour to rally English opinion, or at all events the Whig section of the Liberal party, to a policy of repression. The change of front in the presence of an overwhelming enemy means disaster, and it has been so in this instance. Mr. Gladstone will now take office, for there is no one else to take it. The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Goschen are among the beaten. Mr. Gladstone is delivered from the embarrassment which their presence in the Liberal ranks occasioned him, and the effect of their threat to go over to the Conservatives has now been discounted. He is therefore master of the situation, with a fulness of authority not hitherto vouchsafed to him.

THE announcement in reference to the armies of the native States, which we quoted yesterday from the London letter of a leading English provincial paper, comes with no more of the semblance of authoritativeness than many other of the reports to which London correspondents give currency. But if it is not true it is sufficiently well found to recall attention to a subject which was discussed a year or so since upon lines much less reasonable than those indicated in the plan attributed to Lord Dufferin. It is said that the Viceroy and the military authorities contemplate an arrangement of these armies which would make them proportionate to the population and revenue of their respective States. They would then be included in the army, on the nominal footing of Imperial troops, and a number of British officers would be put in command of them. The outline here given is rough and necessarily incomplete, but it brings into view a scheme, the essential principle of which we have more than once advocated during the past year, and to which the necessities of the Empire some months ago seemed to give a very pressing and a very practical importance. It is at least a better scheme than the only one which seemed to present itself to the alarmed writers who discussed the question of the armies of the native States in the autumn of 1884. The well-remembered, but very misleading letters on the subject which were contributed to the *Times* at that time contained no other definite suggestion in regard to these armies than that they were a nuisance where they were not a danger, and that the best thing to do with them would be to do away with them. Their numbers were set forth in all the strength of a statistical parade. So many hundred thousands of infantry, so many thousands of cavalry, so many batteries of artillery were enumerated, and the parade was wound up with a march-past in which the imposing total of 300,000 was made to dwarf the 180,000 of Imperial troops into insignificance. It was an easy matter to deal with the question as one of big totals, but it was almost as easy to show that this way of treating it in no wise helped to a clear conception of the question. The *Times'* writer forgot that the strength of a State's defences is not told in a count of heads. He forgot that, with the exception of two or at the most three of the native States, these so-called armies were undisciplined rabble, knowing little of drill, provided with none of the appliances necessary for campaigning, and armed with weapons that would be more dangerous to those who bore them than to those against whom they might be directed. Then, again the political element was entirely left out of consideration. The feudatory armies were named in a grand total, without any regard to the consideration whether they were likely at any time to act as a whole in hostility to the suzerain power, without any consideration to the conflicts of interest, the traditional jealousies and antagonisms which practically forbid totalling these heterogeneous troops against the solid unity of the forces directly under the control of the British Government in India. The writer attracted great attention at home, but no exposition of a great question could have been less enlightening than these greatly discussed papers on the armies of the native States.

Events in the interval have at least discouraged the suggestions of disloyalty which were therein made against some of the feudatory princes. There is no need to recall the highly creditable manifestation of a desire to co-operate with the sovereign power in repelling aggression on the North-Western frontier which the princes of India of all creeds and of all degrees of importance made at the time of the Rawal Pindi Camp. They are on the record, and the Viceroy's recognitions of them have not been wanting either in warmth or frequency. We do not know that his studious silence in regard to the acceptance of the offers which were made to him reduces the probability of the report that ways and means of making use of them are being thought out by the Government of India and the India Office. If there is any significance in his silence it is likely rather to be in the other direction. At least one event has occurred in the interval which indicates that distrust of the native armies and of the native chiefs does not stand in the way of turning to account the loyal offers of last spring. The fortress of Gwalior has been restored to the most formidable of the Mahratta chiefs, with so plain a mark of confidence in his good faith as the consent of the Government of India to an increase in his forces. The act, it is true, was accompanied by a plain intimation, "to all whom it might concern," that, although the Government are conscious of the good-will of the chiefs they are also able, through the extension of the railway system, amongst other means, promptly to make good any breaches of good faith. In these circumstances the more reasonable attitude to adopt towards these so-called armies of the native States is not to regard them as dangers to be guarded against, but as material to be turned to account. Much of it is raw material at the best, a fact which was as fully recognised in the remarkable letter which Mr. Mehdi Ali addressed to us last year, as it seems to be on the plan which is said to be now under consideration by the Government. Those of them which are to be put upon the Indian Army List and to be reckoned amongst the forces actually available for the defence of the Empire will need to be removed from the reproach which has been brought against them of being a disorganised rabble. The most obvious way of bringing them into shape would be to place them under British officers. It would be interesting to know what view the chiefs would take of a proposal to that effect. They might not all be so ready as Mr. Mehdi Ali assumed them to be when, as a representative Mahomedan, he asked the paramount power to train and organize the forces that were waiting to follow its banner. But it is hardly likely that the Government have formulated any scheme without having first ascertained the feelings of the chiefs upon so essential a point as this. A scheme of this kind would succeed only on the basis of co-operation and of a willing acquiescence on the part of the states who are to join in it. The eagerness with which many of them have unavailingly asked for the assistance of British officers for organizing and training their troops seems to warrant the belief that no serious difficulty would arise upon this point.

We have never concealed the difficulties with which the subject is surrounded, and the scheme which is attributed to the Indian Government by no means removes them from view. It is proposed, before placing the armies of the native states on the list of the Indian Army, to reduce their numbers. Much might easily be said in defence of such a proposal. The military forces of many of the states are largely in excess of their financial resources, to say nothing of their actual requirements. But then there may be some difficulty in impressing this upon the chiefs to whose vanity the possession of these armed forces ministers, and who, for the rest, can point to *sanads* recognizing their right to indulge in the luxury of armies of their own of a prescribed strength. It may be that some of them will be tempted by the prospect of exchanging a numerous rabble for a compact, well organized, and efficient contingent, to be borne on the Imperial military establishment. Those of them who are wise surely will, but then we cannot give even a rough guess at the number who are wise enough to take so sound a view of their interests. This is a fair sample of the difficulties with which the Government might have to deal in attempting to apply the principle of enlisting the native armies in the service of the Empire. It is perhaps the greatest difficulty, and we do not pretend that it is insuperable. Tact and diplomacy on the side of the Government, and good sense on the other side would ensure an understanding even upon this point, and it is certain that after the rendition of Gwalior the princes of India can be more readily approached, and we should think more easily influenced in this direction than they could have been a year ago. The policy of the Government of India in recent years has been one of growing confidence in the rulers of the native states, and it cannot have been entirely unsuccessful in working a reciprocal growth of confidence amongst them. If any such scheme as that which is spoken of is about to be given effect to the Government would have an easy task in defending themselves against the perhaps inevitable charge of being premature. Our own view is that some means of giving effect to the principle of incorporating the armies of the native states should have been resorted to before this. It would have presented a not altogether impossible alternative to the measures resolved upon last year, which went far afield to procure reinforcements for the normal garrison of India, when some at least of these reinforcements might have been found near at hand, and brought into requisition at lighter cost.

THE case of the sepoy Mungul, who shot another sepoy on the Island of Perim has been disposed of this week by Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine. In lengthy judgment, which was read, by Mr. Justice Jardine, the opinion was expressed that Perim was not included within the term Aden, and was therefore outside the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of the Resident at Aden, created by Act II. of 1864. The Court did not concur in the argument of the Advocate-General that the Resident was a Sessions Judge of Aden within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Court of the Resident is a unique court, with powers not commensurate with those of a Court of Session, but very much superior; so long as the former Court exists, no Court of Session can be created at Aden, nor any Sessions Judge be appointed, as such new jurisdictions would at once clash with that of the Resident. The Government had never appointed any Sessions Judge to Aden, nor even to the Island of Perim. It is true, their lordships added, that the Resident is spoken of as a Court of Session. But he is also invested with the powers of a magistrate and a district judge. These are phrases used to indicate some of his powers; but they do not create several different courts. The Court of the Resident is one, though its functions are plural. The sentence of death was reversed, as passed without jurisdiction, and the magistrate was directed to commit the prisoner to a competent tribunal.

A SINGULAR technicality has been laid hold on with regard to the system of election by the rate-payers of the thirty-two elective members of the Municipal Corporation. For the last twelve years the system has been to divide the city into six wards for the purposes of the election. It was found that in the case of a bye-election all the rate-payers had an equal right to vote, and that, therefore, the ward system did not apply, as it would only allow the inhabitants of a particular ward to vote. Now, when the general election is approaching a more sweeping objection is taken that by the terms of the Act each rate-payer has a right to vote for the whole of the thirty-two members. The Act says nothing about the division into wards, which was made more than twelve years ago, by a bye-law drawn up under legal advice. It is now contended that no bye-law can restrict or modify a right conferred by an Act of the Legislature. If the contention be upheld by a judicial decision, the result will be the invalidation of every act of the Bombay Corporation during the last twelve years. As no decision has been given by the High Court to settle the validity of the objection so ingeniously raised, the municipal authorities will not stultify the past history of the Corporation by admitting it. The new elections will probably be held under the ward system, and if the elections be pronounced defective the Government will no doubt pass a declaratory Act, which will give *post facto* force to the labours of the Corporation for the last twelve years.

A GOOD beginning has been made with the Tansa works. Twelve hundred men are engaged in preparing the foundations of the dam, which it is intended shall be sufficiently raised before the next monsoon to impound water for the men employed later on completing the works. The bridle path from the railway station to the site of the lake has been improved and made passable for wheeled vehicles. A street has been laid out which will contain shops and stores to supply the wants of the workmen. Mr. Glover and his staff are showing all the energy which was expected of them.

BUDDHISM IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 1.

THE INCOMPARABLE.

THERE are two great religious edifices in Mandalay which it is the duty, as it is the pleasure, of the traveller to see. The city, like all Burma, teems with pagodas and temples. Every hill top, every plain, every grove of trees, every garden, has its graceful building in white or gold, giving evidence of the piety and of the lavishness of their innumerable founders. The amount of money thus expended during centuries and now still lavished year by year, and month by month, is past the counting of all the clerks in the Bank of England. The roads, the palaces, the fortifications, the aqueducts, that might have been built with all this brick and mortar, to say nothing of the stucco or the gold-leaf sometimes an inch thick! A chance fire burnt down one great pagoda, and the gold melted from its immense surface is said to have been worth sixty-five lakhs! It was replaced by Theebaw, and more gold added. This enormous waste of the national resources persevered in through generations may account for the manifest poverty of the population, which lives for the most part in habitations of wicker-work, eked out with matting. There is no accumulation of property; every family lives an ephemeral life; those that come after will live the same. The palace in Mandalay is composed of planks carved and gilt profusely indeed; but there is not a pucka wall to give consistence or permanence to a single wing of it. Three or four miles away the plinth of a pagoda was built by Mindo-Min with such an extravagant waste of solid material that, even as it stands, it is said to be the greatest mass of brickwork in the world. An earthquake—nothing else would suffice—rent it, and the pagoda was never built on it. But there it remains. This was only one of the vast religious structures which marked that monarch's reign. In Mandalay itself he erected a monastery, —the "Like-of-Which-There-Is-Not"—the Incomparable, which possesses a room unquestionably the finest in all Mandalay. It would be no great stretch of fancy to say it is the finest in the world. The building is composed of a series of bold terraces, six in number, rising one above another, the central one being the highest. The golden room is carried on thirty-six pillars, some of which are seventy feet high, the ceiling reaching its greatest elevation in the high central terrace, under which is a colossal figure of Gautama beside a golden throne. The baldness of the general design, the noble proportions of the immense hall, and the great height attained over the throne and the statue fill the mind with surprise and pleasure. Pillars, walls, and ceiling are richly gilt, glass inlaying heightening the brilliancy. If the Viceroy comes to Mandalay to promulgate the decree which gives the future of Burma, the ceremonial will be held in this noblest of throne rooms. The Chief Commissioner has shown his appreciation of the beautiful in prescribing the Incomparable as the scene of the great ceremonial, if circumstances permit of its being held. Externally, the building is vast, but plain in design and material—the walls are white stucco, and severely plain. But the mass, bathed in the bright sunlight, is imposing in its simplicity. Not far from the Incomparable is a pagoda of great size and perfect symmetry, covered with gilding, and rising up amongst no less than four hundred and sixty-four little chapels—if such they may be called—each containing a large tablet of white marble, on which is inscribed a portion of the sacred Buddhist books. Thus the whole of the law is displayed, cut in marble, to the eyes of the inquirer. This pagoda, with its surrounding buildings, must have cost from twelve to fifteen lakhs. It bears the title of The Royal Merit—significant of the conviction indulged in by Mindo-Min that in building this great religious edifice, with its instructive surroundings, he had earned for himself the great reward, when the time should come, "to Reign Among the Spirits," (not to "die" like an ordinary mortal). He would merit Nirvana itself, and have done with the sin and suffering of Existence. King Theebaw, I hear, was engaged in constructing a magnificent building, to cost twenty-three lakhs, at some distance from Mandalay; a structure so vast as to establish his royal merit beyond all doubt or cavil. But it will never be finished.

THE RULES OF RELIGION.

The Rev. J. C. Colbeck, who was Chaplain in Mandalay at the time of the massacres, a Burmese scholar of high attainments, and the Rev. Mr. Beattie, Chaplain of the Field Force, and your correspondent, after seeing the Incomparable and the Royal Merit, proceeded to a famous monastery where the Ruler of Religion—the Buddhist Archbishop—resides with a number of phoongyes of great sanctity. The gate was open, and we entered the enclosure without let or hindrance. Some youths wearing the yellow robe of the religious life were in the courtyard and smilingly welcomed us; but when they were asked to take our names or cards to the Ruler of Religion they excused themselves, almost with alarm, saying that they dared not go in and speak to him. We entered an inner court, and there, seated on a little platform of bamboo, placed in the hot sun, the venerable religious sat with his yellow cloak thrown off his broad shoulders, so that he could enjoy the warmth of the sun's rays. About a dozen phoongyes were seated on the ground at a little distance, conversing with him. We introduced ourselves, handing, as letters of recommendation, our cards, which he took with perplexity, asking what he was to do with them. We informed him that it was the European custom to give cards with the names of visitors, and we then went though a brief recapitulation of our names, professions, and our purposes in Mandalay. He was very self-possessed, but at first was manifestly on his guard, though presently he took confidence, and feeling sure of our good intentions and our kindly disposition towards him, he became communicative and interesting. Mr. Colbeck was the interpreter, his perfect acquaintance with the niceties of Burmese terms of expression standing him and us in good stead. The Ruler of Religion, in answer to questions, propounded chiefly by Mr. Beattie, stated that he had been a phoongye for forty-seven years, and that he was 62 years old. He had under his jurisdiction 27 monasteries and 70 or 80 bishops. He used to have 12,000 phoongyes, but that was so no longer. Their supporters, who used to give them food, now on account of the troubles could not do so, and many phoongyes were obliged to return to their parents and their villages to live. They retained their dress, but they had to leave the monasteries. King Theebaw used not to come to visit him, he said; but he went often to see the King. It was his duty to admonish the King and to urge him to make a humane use of the kingly power; and he did so. He was not appointed to his present position by King Theebaw, but by King Mindo-Min, who now "reigns among the spirits." He was appointed when the previous Ruler of Religion "returned to the Essence." (He carefully distinguished between these phrases, the one denoting the death of a king, and the other that of a religious). He was not chosen for his wisdom, but by the favour of the King. He had been the King's old teacher. Asked if he had read of the Theosophists, or knew Colonel Olcott, the Ruler of Religion said he knew nothing of them, but one of the phoongyes stated that he had heard of Olcott, and Mr. Beattie mentioned that he had seen "Isis Unveiled" amongst King Theebaw's books in the palace. But none of them had heard of that work. The Venerable Ruler was then diplomatically sounded in regard to matters political, but he was cautious and circumspect to a degree. He said that he did not know who would now reign. But whoever he might be, if he protected religion and gave comfort and security to the people he would be a good ruler. King Theebaw was favourable to religion and kindly to the phoongyes, but he was inexperienced; he was young and knew little of public affairs. The Ruler of Religion was not very sorry that Theebaw was gone; for is not the case this? A father and a mother have children whom they love; but the children get the Ninety Six Sicknesses to which the human race is subject. The parents do all they can to restore the children to health, but nothing avails; in spite of all they depart. The parents must not be disturbed in mind for what happens; they must remain satisfied with the result, having done their best. So it is with King Theebaw. This parable doubtless expresses the Ruler of Religion's wise acquiescence in the inevitable. Asked whether the Tyndah's deportation was to be approved; whether it was true that the War Minister was the principal actor in the massacres, the Ruler of Religion, after a moment's deliberation said:—"We live here and not in the world; we do not know what occurs in the palace; sometimes we are told one thing and sometimes another; we cannot be sure that it is true. The Tyndah was one of the ministers; whether he or another was responsible we cannot know." His skilful statement was audibly approved by the watchful phoongyes present, one of whom whispered to the reverend man next him—"That is the best answer to give!" And perhaps it was, for the Tyndah is credited with a long arm and a heavy hand. With respect to the English occupation the devout old man would say but little, but that little was frankly said. The English ministers (Mr. Bernard and Colonel Sladen) acted, he said, very well. Mr. Bernard came and paid him a visit. With the soldiers there was a fault to be found; he heard complaints, especially from the districts, that they oppressed the people and were guilty of bad conduct to women. He intended to bring these complaints to the notice of Mr. Bernard, but he had not heard of them when the Chief Commissioner visited him. Soldiers were quartered in some of the monasteries; he supposed that it was necessary at present, but they had damaged and defaced things. A book composed of separate leaves on which were written, in square-headed Pali character, the rules of the law, was shown us, and one volume was presented to Mr. Beattie. It was explained to us that the leaves were made of the body linen of the King, which was lacquered and then covered with letters in gold and black. A monk Oo-Nay-Mein, hearing that I was from Bombay, pressed me earnestly to take him to that great city, which he knew evidently by reputation. When I told him that there was not a single pagoda or Buddhist monastery in all Bombay he seemed much disappointed; your city has, I am afraid, suffered from my frankness in the estimation of these pious souls.

THE PHOONGYES.

I am told that the phoongyes are a kindly charitable folk, and they are always ready and even eager to do offices of kindness for those who are in trouble. Like the rest of their countrymen, they are light-hearted, with all their sedate philosophy, and they can laugh heartily on occasions where the harder European would not need religious precepts to induce him to keep a grave face. Two monks were settling down at what seemed a safe distance—some half a mile inland—from one of the little riverside townlets, which was being cannonaded by one of our war vessels recently. A cannon shot passed through the head of one of them, leaving no trace of it behind. The other phoongye, and the people around, thought the unexpected disappearance of the poor man's head as he was speaking so droll that they roared with laughter; the surviving phoongye laughed still when he was telling a British officer subsequently of the comical incident.

THE COMIC SIDE OF THE TERRIBLE.

These people have a great eye for the comic element in the terrible. A detachment of the Naval Brigade having captured a dozen dacoits, proceeded to execute them one by one, so as to make a deeper impression on the Burmese mind than the shooting of the whole batch at a volley might produce. One man was placed standing with his back to a wall; a conical ball striking him between the eyes carried off the whole top of his head. His comrades, waiting their turns, screamed with laughter at the sight; they went one after the other to be shot in rotation, treating the whole affair as a big joke. The Naval men, who had calculated upon creating a great moral impression by the deliberate character of the execution, returned to their station much disappointed, and not a little indignant; shooting these dacoits, they said, was of no use, for they did not mind it in the least. I have read that in a case where two Burmans were flogged, the second man objected to be held to the posts as the first had been, and leant against them unbound, not uttering a word till the flogging was completed. Then he asked if there was any more, and with a laugh, moved away, making a face. Nevertheless, when there is a chance of escape these people show the same love of life as other men. Six men, taken to be shot and beheaded, with their hands tied behind their backs, broke from their guards, and ran for their lives. They were followed up and put to death, however, resisting as best they could. I have no doubt from what I hear that the decapitation of the bodies and the exposure of the heads has a bad and not a good effect on Burman opinion. The exposure of corpses on the cross was only resorted to by the native authorities in cases of exceptional atrocity, and was but sparingly used. And in those cases there was no decapitation, which is regarded as a great aggravation of the severity.

DEALING WITH THE DACOITS.

PAGAN, JAN. 4.

The political officers are regarded, as is usual in such circumstances, by the military as far too lenient. They require some evidence of actual dacoity with fire arms, and for simple theft a flogging is inflicted instead of death. Making prisoners is therefore regarded as a mistake, and dacoits are in most cases shot out of hand when taken. This is supposed to be not only the right but the merciful course; it is certainly the least troublesome, for the care of prisoners where there is no prison accommodation is irksome to the soldiers. But it is open to question whether the shooting of men by the half dozen or the dozen in the belief that they are dacoits has the soothing and reassuring effect on the villagers that is taken for granted when speaking of the policy of these retributive acts. It is a matter of common observation amongst military men and civilians alike that dacoity is becoming more general and more dangerous now than it was two or three months ago, before the shootings and flogging became so general. The fear of the dacoits throughout the districts is certainly spreading and not diminishing, as it ought to be if the military executions are the one remedy. Society has been broken up by the sudden disappearance of the old government, bad as it was, and nothing replaces it so far as the greatest part of the surface of the country is concerned. A detachment sent out from the post above Pagan a couple of days ago came upon a large village where dacoits and cultivators—in fact the great bulk of the dacoits is now composed of the ordinary village population—were mixed up. The villagers explained that they would have been looted if they had not paid a dacoit leader to protect them; he had done so, and nothing had happend to them. What were they to do, for there was now no Government to apply to for protection? Our ten military stations secure us the line of communication up the great river to Mandalay, but it cannot be even pretended that they hold or occupy the immense country in the interior, west or east; the villagers are driven by the general anarchy to make incursions against their neighbours, lest they be themselves raided and robbed. The shooting of a dozen dacoits, who are for the most part villagers, it must be borne in mind, seems to be regarded as a misfortune for the immediate victims; but it is not a reason just at present for refusing to dacoit. It is rather a reason for leaving the villages and taking to the jungle, where small detachments of troops cannot go after them. This is what is actually taking place throughout the country.

For one thing the dacoits, while getting daily bolder in the way of night attacks, are also getting more difficult to come up with when detachments are sent after them. Three or four days ago a detachment of fifty men was sent out from Pagan, Mr. Martini, a very energetic police superintendent, and another civilian accompanying it. No dacoits were found in the village designated, and the men were sent back. Mr. Martini and his companion rode into another village and there found a hundred dacoits well armed. One Burman levelled his gun at the police officer; another claimed the privilege of shooting him and his companion. Fortunately one of the pair in peril—Martini—knew Burman, and he asked a man of intelligence, who appeared to be in authority, what would be gained by killing two men who had done no harm. Discussion, once begun, resulted in the two officers being allowed the opportunity to remount, and they gallopped for their lives. A detachment has been sent out again after this band of dacoits, but has not as yet found them.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

I am very sceptical as to the tranquillizing effect of military executions on the general population, the greater part of which is wholly beyond the reach of these small detachments. At the station north of Pagan—which is spelled Nyoungoo and pronounced any way the speaker likes—the newly constructed lines hold the head-quarters of 700 men. Expeditions are constanly going out and returning, usually bringing in a dacoit or two. While the steamer lay there two dacoits were brought in by a few men of the 11th B. N. I., one of whom, a great big fellow, holds the prisoners by the top knot, and causes some amusement by almost lifting them by the hair of their heads over the little ditches and inequalities which render the way uneven. But many prisoners are not brought in. A detachment of twenty men of the 11th B. I. went out on the 2nd January, escorting Mr. Eyre, the Deputy Commissioner, to look after dacoits said to be in a village six miles off. Lieutenant O'Meara, of the R. E., accompanied the party. Between 11 and 12 a small Burmese cart, drawn by some villagers, arrived on the bank, conveying Mr. O'Meara, who had been terribly cut about the hands and head with dahs. It appeared that he and Mr. Martini with Mr. Eyre had gone ahead of the escort and, coming on the dacoits, were at once attacked. Mr. Eyre's horse being shot under him. Mr. O'Meara was nearly cut to pieces, but the dacoits had not time to do the same to his comrade, as the soldiers were at hand. A dooly was sent down from the camp to meet the hand cart when it arrived in the village, and the unfortunate engineer was at once transferred to the hospital tent. Scarcely was he placed there than Major Roberts issued orders for fifty men of the Liverpool Regiment and fifty of the 11th B. I. to fall in. The cheerful alacrity with which the order was carried out was something to see. The men went at the double to the parade, and within five minutes a hundred men were marching through the village at times at the double, and out into the open. No rations, no water—two doolies and a dozen followers; away they went inland, over a rising ground, along a "road" which consisted of sand ankle deep. In less than an hour some five miles were covered. I marched with the column, believing the brush with the dacoits would come off within the reasonable distance of six or seven miles. Such a pelting march through deep hot sand, with the noon-day sun blazing overhead, certainly was trying. Nearly a dozen men fell out or rather were ordered out, for they seemed on the point of sunstroke. The dacoits were supposed to be thereabouts, but there was no sign of them. Away the column marched, at the double, to get over a rising ground. The dacoits were probably making their way northward to the hills; I had no arms or food or water; so I decided to return with the men who had to return on account of the heat. It was certainly the stiffest bit of walking I ever did, and the heartiness and good will with which

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IMPENDING RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The House of Commons have adopted an amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech by 329 against 250 votes, brought forward by Mr. Jesse Collings, Liberal member for Ipswich, in favour of allotments of land to agricultural labourers.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

The resignation of the Ministry will take place to-day.

The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Goschen supported the Government, but the Home Rule members were against them.

THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that on Thursday next he would introduce a Bill for the suppression of the National League in Ireland, and for the prevention of intimidation, for which he asks precedence. The Land-Purchase Bill, he said, would follow.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

ATHENS, JAN. 26.

The Greek Government, in reply to the Collective Note of the Great Powers, still persists in its refusal to disarm.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 26.

Turkish reinforcements are being despatched to Crete.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

A Mandalay telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* says the country is gradually quieting down, the late summary executions having had a deterrent effect.

General Prendergast left Shoaybo on Thursday, for one week.

Father Leconte, Roman Catholic Priest, was attacked by dacoits in the Chindwin District. With the aid of villagers he routed them, killing ten, and recovering 150 carts of plunder.

The Reverend Mr. Colbeck has remonstrated with the Chief Commissioner regarding the Provost Marshall. Amateur photographers are anxious to secure negatives of the persons executed at the precise moment when they were struck by the bullets, to attain which, after the orders "ready—present" are given, he fixes the camera opposite the prisoners, who at times are kept waiting some minutes. These proceedings, before a crowd of Burmans, cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect among the soldiers as well as the spectators.

It is rumoured that the Hlootdaw will be abolished. Mr. Bernard returns meantime. Major Adamson controls the city.

The son of the War Prince, who has been giving great trouble at Sagine, heading dacoits, has been shot by two Burmans, who left Mandalay for that purpose.

An eye-witness of the fight at Shoaygyeen, where Major Robinson was wounded, states that Sergeant Walshe bravely led the second attack, when the commander was wounded. Our force fought heroically for two hours against 700. We retired steadily, bringing in all our wounded. One gunner lost all his teeth, and had 19 bullet-holes in his great coat. All the gunners' swords were broken or damaged, showing a fierce hand-to-hand struggle. Eighty Shans were killed and many wounded.

A large Karen contingent, under Shoaygoe, an old pensioned police superintendent is acting in concert with two military parties against the Shan insurgents, who are reported to have received an accession of strength from the Shan States.

PROGRAMME OF THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

An outline programme of the Viceregal visit has been published. His Excellency arrives on the afternoon of the fourth, receives an address, drives to Government House; a quiet evening. On the fifth he receives deputations and memorials; a dinner party in the evening and reception. On the sixth, leaves by train for Prome, lunching at Leppadan and arriving at Prome at five in the afternoon. Dines on board the flotilla steamer Mindoon, on the seventh, leaves by daylight for Mandalay, arriving on the ninth. Remains at Mandalay one week, arriving at Rangoon on the 19th. After three days' stay, during which the Viceroy probably holds a levee, lays the foundation stone of the Cathedral, receives deputations, and attends the sports and entertainments of the reception committee, he leaves on the 23rd for Calcutta.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 27.

Speaking at a school meeting last night Mrs. Grant Duff said: "Since I came to India I have been deeply pained by the condition of the poorer Europeans and Eurasians. I see many painful sights. I receive many harrowing letters, and I find myself perpetually casting about in my mind for something to mend this terrible state of things. Now I am going to say what sounds hard. When people are always in distress, or always unhappy, it is generally their own fault. I am supported in this by an authority to which we all bow. Now, there is the unrighteousness of error, as well as the unrighteousness of sin; of the former, the unrighteousness of error, I think sufficient cognizance is scarcely taken in this country. When I see so many people suffering from blunders rather than crimes, blunders which might be rectified and against which I long to warn you, the rising generation. One of the worst of these blunders has been the extraordinary importance attached to literary and clerical, as distinguished from manual, pursuits. A most unfortunate idea, confined to no colour, nationality, or caste, seems to prevail that there is something honourable in one and something degrading in the other. As a consequence we are deluged with well-educated lads who want. Government appointments and clerkships. The supply is far in excess of the demand, and unfortunate candidates starve.

The Canning leaves for Burma to-morrow with two squadrons of the 2nd Light Cavalry, which arrived this morning, also several officers and a lot of stores.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 27.

To-day the resolutions passed by the Bombay Congress were ratified and accepted by a united meeting of the Julsai Tahzib and Rifah-i-am, and a vote of thanks was passed to the three Indian Delegates for their inestimable services to India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LISBON, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 3-16
The Manchester market has been steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73⅞
4½ "		76
3 "	Consols for account	100
3½ "	Sterling loan	100-
4½ "	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		46⅞
Chartered Bank shares		£22
Do.	Mercantile	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai		£65-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1-6

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Lord Lansdowne.

In the Marine Court of Enquiry yesterday Captain Macfadyen entered into his defence on the charge of wrongfully keeping on the course he did, without verifying his position from any land-mark. The captain stated he took soundings at 2-30 a.m. on the 23rd, and that was ample verification that the vessel was nothing to the southward of her course. It was the tide which was running with exceptional force in the contrary direction, as shown in his chart and as he expected which caused the stranding of his boat.

The Viceroy does not leave Calcutta for Burma until the 2nd February. The postponement will enable His Excellency to entertain the Foreign Officers at a dinner and ball in Government House on the 1st proximo.

The Tinedah Mengyee has been granted the honour of an interview with the Viceroy. What was said on that interesting occasion has not yet transpired.

Strong military committees are now sitting at Delhi to sift and consider many questions regarding transport, equipment, discipline, and the like that have been brought to the surface by the experience of the recent manœuvres; and it seems probable that some important changes may result. The Transport Committee is understood to have recommended that each officer must have two mules, which should carry all his requirements.

The Hon. W. Wilson, officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and Member of the Madras Legislative Council, has been granted furlough for one year.

In order to encourage the growth of the date palm, which might afford a considerable supply of food for the people in time of famine, and which is but little affected by drought, the Government of India has ordered fifty pounds of the best variety of seeds from Busreh for an experiment. The seed will be planted out by the Forest Department.

The net Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first nine months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs. 70,57,000, as compared with Rs. 59,49,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

A public meeting to is be held in Calcutta probably for pronouncing on the Income-tax.

News has reached India of the death of Colonel F. C. Singleton, commanding the 28th Bombay N. I., while proceeding to England on furlough.

The successful bidders of the abkari contract at Goa are smarting under a sore disappointment which, it appears, did not enter into their calculation when they obtained the contract at an unusually high rate. Hoping to make large profits by sub-letting the contract, they have been making proposals with this view, but the onerous terms have frightened away all speculators. Finding themselves unable to carry on the contract, they have made a proposal to the Committee of the public treasury that the contract be annulled, in consideration of which they offer to pay compensation.

Mr. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., and A.M.I. C.E., has patented two systems of fastenings for securing railway rails to chairs and connecting railway rails. The usual manner of securing rails to the chairs of railways is by wooden keys or blocks of wedge shape, but these, owing to the vibration of the rails when trains are passing over them, and the effects of the weather, become loose and unsafe, necessitating constant supervision and hammering to keep them well wedged in their places, for which a special staff of keymen is necessary. Mr. Stevens's fastenings have been subjected to a practical test, both on the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. railways, being fixed to a curve on both lines with the heaviest traffic passing over them. On an average fifty-two trains (passenger and goods) on the former railway and seventy-four on the latter have been passing over them daily. Up to the present time the fastenings have required no attention, and they are as firm and as sound now as when they were first put in the roads, and the result of the test has been most satisfactory. Inasmuch as the present system of wooden wedgings necessitates the employment of a large staff of keymen in order to keep the wedges in their places, a considerable saving will be effected by the substitution of a more secure method of fastening. The advantage of Mr. Stevens's invention, from the point of view of economy, will be understood from the following statement:—On an average in 1884 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for keymen Rs. 31·98 per mile, per annum, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company Rs. 27·88 per mile, per annum, two-thirds at least of which Mr. Stevens estimates could be saved by adopting the patent fastenings. Taking the mileage of the former line at 1447, an eventual saving of Rs. 30,850, per annum, could be effected, and that of the latter at 574, an eventual saving of Rs. 10,669, per annum. In addition to this great financial gain, there would also be a probable saving of Rs. 8·73 per mile, per annum, in the cost of material, making in all, an annual total saving of Rs. 30,850+12,322 = Rs. 43,482 for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Rs. 10,669+501 1 = Rs. 15,630, for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, besides which there is the advantage of the adaptability of the fastenings to the existing chairs, rails and sleepers, and a railway which would be perfectly secure, durable, and as noiseless as the present railways with wooden keys and fish plates.

During the month of December last 573 emigrants left the port of Calcutta for Demerara. The number despatched to Demerara in 1884-85 was 5,288, being 2,751 more than in the previous year, and, at the same time, 1,711 below the requisition. Altogether, in 1884-85 there were 13,867 coolies despatched from Calcutta to the various colonies, the requisitioned number being 18,639. Emigration is now steadily increasing, and although it long remained almost stationary, there is reason to believe that before long it will far exceed its present limit.

The Government of Madras has lately become possessed of those curious antiquarian remains known as the Seven Pagodas for the trifling sum of Rs. 200. The owner of the property, Nainatur Ramasawmy Nudeliar, some time ago was asked by Mr. Grant Duff, who had paid a visit to the pagodas, whether he felt disposed to sell the property, but he declined to part with it under four lakhs of rupees. Subsequently, however, he offered to make a free gift of it to the Government, but the Advocate-General having advised that the Government could not accept such a present, the owner consented to accept the above nominal sum, and the deed of conveyance has been duly signed and registered.

With some 230 followers at the outside who belong to his own party, in a House of 560, M. de Freycinet has consented to form a Cabinet. As the two extreme parties, if they combine against him, can always put him in a minority of more than 120, his prospects are not brilliant. At the best he can only reign by buying over the support of M. Clémenceau's Radicals.

A duel has been fought in Paris with swords between Tzet Bey, an attaché of the Turkish Embassy, and M. Sarrien. The latter was severely wounded in the chest.

A recent official inquiry, with the object of ascertaining the amount contributed in voluntary gifts in the year 1884, for the purposes of Church extension in England, yielded the following results:—Church building and restoration, £1,163,544; endowment of benefices, £189,587; parsonage houses, £95,327; burial-grounds, £7,381; total £1,455,839. Thus, a correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It will be seen that a sum approaching one million and a half has been contributed for these branches of Church extension alone within a period allowed to have been one of exceptional commercial depression, which might naturally have been expected to limit the power of giving on the part of Churchmen who have at other times made such generous sacrifices for their Church."

The man Benson, who was recently released after a long term of imprisonment for the great turf frauds, and had absconded from this country, has been arrested in Brussels. He is charged with fraud, and a man named Stenning, who was associated with him before he was sentenced to penal servitude, was arrested with him.

Senor Moret, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has presented the protocol relating to the settlement of the Caroline Islands question to the Cortes. The protocol, which consists of six articles, states that Germany recognizes the priority of the Spanish occupation, and her sovereignty over the Caroline and Pelew groups. Spain, in return, grants to German subjects liberty of commerce and navigation on the same terms as provided by the Sooloo protocol, together with the right to establish commerce and agriculture in the islands. Germany is also empowered to establish a naval coaling-station at a place to be decided between the two Governments. In a reply to a question, Senor Moret stated that England claimed the same commercial and naval advantages as Germany.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"The Japanese Government is said to be so alarmed by rumours of designs of Russia to occupy the Tsushima Islands, between Japan and Corea, and belonging to the latter, that it has despatched a large body of troops to garrison them permanently, and has sent one of its most powerful ironclads to cruise there for the present. The Japanese will certainly not part with these islands on any consideration whatever to another power without fighting for them; and as they have an excellently trained army, drilled and armed after European models, and a powerful navy, they are not likely to be readily assailed. Nevertheless, they fear aggression in this quarter, and are preparing accordingly."

The *World* makes merry over the Christmas padding with which the London papers fill their columns at holiday time. It is most sarcastic upon the *Times*, which, it says, was the chief and severest sufferer from Christmas. It is a time at which Mr. Buckle, as he informs us, is peculiarly subject to the process of "unconscious cerebration." It is in his case "a time for dreaming dreams and seeing visions." "It is a time at which the rules of proportion need not be rigidly observed, and the eye may glance along a fair vista without care for the laws of perspective." At Christmas, Mr. Buckle says, "the minute and the large range themselves placidly together, and all may arrogate equal space and notice if they only please to be amiable and endearing." Then, too, if men "choose to build castles in the air, it is not inconceivable" to Mr. Buckle "that they may open their eyes and find some of their aerial structures substantial." Still, in the opinion of Mr. Buckle, "to the mood and character of Christmas, the uncertainty which countenances hopefulness, as it does not exclude fear, is more conformable than a burst of triumphant assurance, unwavering and absorbing." In fact, "Christmas is an interregnum during which the imagination is free to expatiate." "Its prerogative is to let hearts run wild after heroic magnanimity and ideal generosity. How romantically lovely are the faces seen in Christmas fires, or how extravagantly resplendent the palaces reared in Christmas clouds and mists, matters not much" to Mr. Buckle. "When Black Monday comes the disenchantment will not be very bitter, if only the painters and architects have refrained from putting their own images foremost, and from inscribing on the pedestal their own solitary names, and have been as little egotistical as is compatible with being warmly sympathetic." Mr. Buckle supplies no key to this string of enigmas and contusions. We should suppose, however, that in some way they partake of the nature of allegory. But whether the thing signified is that the Glycerine Barometer is out of order, or that Mr. John Walter is no longer Member for Berkshire, or that Sir William Harcourt has again been repudiating his sentiments, or something more extraordinary and alarming still, we cannot pretend to guess.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Madras troops will continue for the present to garrison Cuttack. The Madras Native Regiment now at Saugor will march to Cuttack, when relieved by one of the Bengal Native Regiments about to be withdrawn from Morar.

The heavy elephant battery from Delhi has a purposely difficult march assigned it to Jhansi, in order to test the staying powers of Hissar as compared with Mysore bullocks.

A silver bowl was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac as a Volunteer prize, and was competed for by the different companies, forming the Volunteer Battalion at Delhi. Teams of four men per company, 5 shots at 200 yards, standing; 5 shots at 500 yards, any military position; 5 shots at 700 yards, any military position. One sighting shot at each distance. The bowl to become the property of the corps by whose representatives it is won. The added money, being subscriptions by the officers of the battation, to be applied as follows:—75 per cent. to winning team; 25 per cent. to second team. The match was fired off at the rifle range of the Delhi Volunteer Corps on Wednesday, the 20th January, new regulation figure targets. Six corps competed, *viz.*, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 170 points; Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifles, 166 points; the E. I. Raiway Volunteer Rifles, 160 points; Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, 159 points; 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 158 points. The Agra Volunteer Rifles retired after the 500 range. The best individual score was made by Corporal Nicoll, of the Rajputana-Malwa Corps, *viz.*, 50 out of a possible 60. In the aggregate, Calcutta led by 4 points.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

After the issue of the rules and prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, several additional prizes were given which has necessitated the addition of two extra matches, 15 and 16 to be fired on the 6th February.

Match 15 Messrs. Favre Leuba's Prize contains also prizes given by Mr. L. Steffenauer; Messrs. Thorpe and Co., and Messrs. Hamilton and Co., with special conditions attached.

Match 16th, the "Regimental staff prizes" for non-marksmen, has been subscribed by the adjutant and the Pay-master B. V. R. C. Messrs. Favre Leuba have also given a watch to be added to the Instructor's match, and Messrs. Hamilton and Co., a cup for the cadet's match.

The meeting promises to be about the largest ever held by the Volunteer corps.

G. B. STACEY.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

Her Majesty's Troopship Jumna, Captain Fitz George arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth which port she left on the 29th December calling at Queenstown on the 31st ultimo, Malta on the 9th instant, Suez on the 15th instant, she brought 67 officers, 15 ladies, 15 children 944 men, 45 women, 58 children 3 horses 83 stations; she conveyed from Queenstown to Bombay 2-Bn and Innisk Regiment which was landed at Malta and the 1st Hamp Regmt was embarked at Suez one bat of art was landed and another G B was embarked The following is the list of the officers and their families:—From Portsmouth to Bombay—Lt G R Gordon, 27th Dr Guards, Lt M FitzGerald, 27th Dr Guards, Lt E J Blakeway, 8th Hussars, Maj W J Fowler, 2nd Bn 1st Bde, Capt A B Purvis, R A, Lt W A Perser, R A, Lt H W Yles, R A, Maj and Mrs A J Lavie and child, R A, Lt F Parter, 2nd Derb Regt, Maj S Moores, 2nd Der Regt, Lt B W L McMahon, 1st Dur L I, Lt J E H Whylock, 2nd Gl Regt, Lt B H Ronechier, 1st Hamp, Lt H D Daham, 1st Hamp, Lt C M Stephenson, 1st K Own Regt, Lt C F Logan, Nor Lan Regt, Lt E R Morton, Nor Lan Regt, Lt E B Wilkinson, 2nd Linc, Lt C G Radcliffe, 1st Rif Bde, Lt G R Lasceles, 2nd Rl Fus Lt E G Elger, 2nd Somt L I, Lt C W Crofton, 2nd N Staff Regt, Lt W H N Glosop, 1st Suf Regt Lt C R Fryer, 1st Suf Regt, Lt F W Towsey, 2nd York, Surg Gl and Mrs W A Thomson, M S Surg Maj and Mrs W L Gubbins M S, Surg and Mrs G L Peyton M S, Surg and Mrs B.A Maurn M S, Maj De la P Robinson, A P D, Capt A Ghig, A P D Capt J L J Gordon, A P D, Capt and Mrs H E Penton and child, T S Corps, Cond and Mrs E Burded and 4 children Ind Army, Sub cond T Beresford.

From Queenstown to Bombay:—Surg S B Wills M S; Surg C R Kilkely M S; Pay master J Cooke A P D.

From Malta to Bombay:—Col and Mrs C E King; Lt-Col and Mrs J E Whitting and 2 children; Maj and Mrs H S Howard; Maj H E Goulter; Maj and Paymaster and Mrs W Howard; Capt C W Knox; Capt J R Parkinson; Capt W H Thackwell A D B Bulkley; Lt and Mrs L Moses; Lt C Dewinton; Lt W G Wyld; Lt and Mrs W C Hawker; Lt G H Nicholson; Lt H G Westmoreland, Lt M D Montmorency, Lt E W W Carrick, Lt E H G Playfair; Lt W E F Durlton, Lt W H Tuthewy, Lt H Burford Hancock, Lt D S Brash, Lt B M Bower, Lt P G Shewell, Qr Mr and Mrs M Lynch and 3 children, Surg Maj W Bell, Bandmaster and Mrs M Salew and 5 children. From Suez to Bombay.—Maj and Mrs W B Kingscote G B R H A, Lt F B Leeney G B R H A, Lt E A Fanshawe G B R H A, Lt F H Enthesen, G B R H A.

HYDERABAD AND THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Hyderabad screen for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, which is now completed and has been open for exhibition to the public for some days past, will be taken down as soon as it has been photographed, and be despatched to England before the end of the month. In constructing the screen certain conditions laid down by the Government of India have been strictly adhered to, so that the screen, which is 70 feet long by 2½ feet wide, consists of a series of seven arches of 10 feet span and 8 feet in height. The height of the screen itself is 10½ feet, except over the centre arch, which is made to represent a Tazzia or Tabut, and here it attains a height of about 15 feet if the central dome be included. The pillars dividing and supporting the arches are rectangular frames, 8' by 2'-6" by 2' and are divided into four parts so as to form in some instances recesses, for the reception of exhibits, after the Saracenic style, and in others panels of Bidri and lacquer work, &c., as detailed further on. The two extreme supports are designed to form sentry boxes in which two life-size figures in clay, dressed in the uniforms of the Hyderabad police, are to be placed. The central arch, as before stated, is made to represent a Tazzia, and as most people in India have seen good specimens it is needless to enter into details here. Suffice it to say that the design, materials and workmanship are good and bound to catch the eyes of those who have not been accustomed to the sight. When placed in position in the Hyderabad court at the Exhibition, it will doubtless form a beautiful feature of the screen, especially under the mellow rays of the electric light, which should prove more effective than the blue lights ordinarily used during the Mohorum festival. The design and construction is the work of some of the men of His Highness's artillery, and the whole thing is neatly and completely finished even to the "Buracks" *i.e.*, effigies of a horse with a woman's head, a horse's body, and wings and tail of the peacock. The Burack is supposed to be the celestial steed on which the Prophet Mahomed visited Paradise.

The two arches that flank the Tazzia on either hand are entirely of lacquer work, so designed that its several parts can be sold separately and utilised in a variety of ways. Thus the panels mostly consist of trays which can be sold as such; the frames holding the round and oval trays can be utilized for framing pictures; flat panels may be converted into fire screens, and the fronts of the recesses—desiged in small arches—will doubtless come in handy for dressing fire-places during the summer months at home. The two pieces forming the larger arches would all make handsome tops for door curtains or for forming archways in dividing screens in large rooms. Lacquer work is common to several parts of India, but it is believed that the Hyderabad State bears the palm for richness in color, quality, and elegance in design. Nagar Karnul in His Highness's dominions is famous for this industry.

The next two flanking arches are of Bidri ware *i.e.*, blackened pewter inlaid with gold, silver, or brass. The central panels over the archway are fitted with the beautiful silk carpets for which Warangal is so deservedly famous, and the smaller panels on either side of the carpets, as also those at the back, are Bidri trays, the designs inlaid in silver representing some of the deities of Hindoo mythology. Bhrahma, Vishnu, Surya, and Rawana find a place in the screen, and other deities are illustrated on trays already forwarded to England along with the other exhibits. The smaller arches forming the fronts of the recesses in these supports are merely imitations of Bidri ware, being designs in silver leaf on wood painted black so as to resemble somewhat the genuine article. The costliness of real Bidri ware was, then, it is understood, the reason for its not being used throughout, but at the same time it is a pity that the funds placed at the disposal of the officer in charge of the Exhibition work was not sufficient to admit of real Bidri work being used throughout for the imitations mar somewhat the otherwise beautiful effect of the other portions. The two remaining arches show the brass work of the Province. The pieces (front and back) forming the larger arches, and those in front of the sentry boxes are of brass *repoussé* work. The designs in these were left entirely to the native workmen, supervision only being exercised to prevent any adaptation of European ideas. It is much to be regretted that this description of work is not in greater demand, as artisans might then be induced to improve the art. The smaller arches forming the recesses in the framed pillars which pertain to these arches, are of brass fret work mounted on teakwood coloured black so as to throw out the designs in the fret work. The backs and sides of the sentry boxes have been covered with red turkey cloth instead of the carpets which had been ordered for the purpose, but which on arrival were found to be unsuited for the purpose. The centre panels over the brass arches are filled up with cotton carpets from Warangal and the smaller panels on either side of the carpets with the brass plates commonly used by the labouring classes; it was intended that these should have been embossed, like the arches, but the intention, we believe, had to be abandoned for want of time.

It will be seen, from the above somewhat meagre description that while the ornamental and decorative arts of the Hyderabad State have been fairly represented in the construction of the screen, its architecture has not at all found a place except in the cornice or coping work over the several arches, the designs of which have been copied from the facades of one or two of the old mosques about Hyderabad. This is much to be regretted, but the time at the disposal of those who had to do the work was, we believe, unfortunately so short that it was found practically impossible to do more than has been done. Yet taken as a whole the screen reflects credit on those who had the designing and working out of the design to completion, and better results might have been attained had they been entirely relieved from their ordinary duties instead of having to work at it during their leisure hours.

Among the exhibits already despatched from Hyderabad were some beautiful works of art. The embroidery of silver ware of Aurungabad, the muslins of Nandair, the inlaid work of Bider, and the lacquer work of Nagar Karnul were specially admired by those who had an opportunity of seeing the things before they were packed up and despatched. The dazzling beetle wing and gold work on muslin of Aurungabad is sure to be eagerly snapped up. A young lady was heard to remark that the pieces would be just the thing for a train on the occasion of a presentation at court. Besides the lacquer, which entered so largely in the construction of the screen, a goodly number of trays, fans, work-boxes, blotting pad-covers, &c., covered with lacquer work, have been sent home, and these will doubtless command a ready sale as the prices are moderate. The Bidri work is also well represented in trays, flower vases, gogglets, basins and ewers, fandans, kalmadans, hukkahs and cot legs, &c., some of the trays as above mentioned having illustrations of the Hindu deities. The legends connected with these deities have been printed and pasted on the back of each tray and should prove interesting to the English public. The carpet industry of Warangal is well represented in silk, wool, and cotton pile. The silk pile is very beautiful, but at the same time very costly, a square yard costing as much as Rs. 200. It is a matter for regret that in colouring these beautiful fabrics in several cases aniline dyes have been used in preference to indigenous colors which competent authorities seem to think are the best. The silver and guilt epergues, vases, attardans, boxes, and trays of Aurungabad manufacture, were very good specimens of their kind and will find no doubt a ready market. Amongst the gold embroidery work was noticeable a very handsome and costly (Rs. 1,600) masnad and a table cover in the same style. It was a noticeable fact that the prices of the several articles appeared to be exorbitant, especially on those sent in from the districts. It was remarked that the very same articles could be purchased at a much lower rate in the city of Hyderabad itself. This is a pity, for these excessive charges will certainly militate against a speedy sale and defeat the objects of the Exhibition, *viz.*, to give an impetus to trade.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, and colds "id the dos resulting from the recent inclement weather, together with a strong inclination on the part of some members of the Hunt to show a preference for their beds to a dogcart or even a railway carriage on these cold mornings, reduced the number at the meet at Santa Cruz yesterday to about a dozen.

A find on the melon ground ended in a kill, after a short scramble of about five minutes. Chuckla covert was then drawn, and with more success than we anticipated, as the morning was very dry and there must have been very poor scent; the hounds soon gave tongue, and it seemed as if we were in for a good thing; the Jack however unfortunately headed for the railway near Andheri and crossed the line just as a train was approaching, so to avoid accidents the Master called the hounds off. Before going home the covert at Parla was drawn, but nothing came of it. The next meet is at Parla.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Reay, and Lady Reay arrived from the Delhi Camp of Exercise by the Ahmedabad mail train at 6-30 a.m. yesterday at the Grant Road Railway station, accompanied by Captains Phayre and Steel, Aides-de-Camp. Khan Saheb Nowrojee Kaikobadjee, Inspector of Police in charge of the Ahmedabad and Baroda Districts, joined the party at Ahmedabad; and Mr. Tudball, the District Traffic Superintendent, at Baroda. On the arrival of the train at the Grant Road station, Captains Phayre and Steel alighted at the station, whereas their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay proceeded on to the terminus station at Colaba, and returned by the empty mail-train thence to the Grant Road station at 7-30 a.m. Their Excellencies were received at the station by the Military Secretary, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton; the Private Secretary, Mr. G. H. Hart; Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp; and Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the General Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Lord and Lady Reay then drove in a carriage-and-pair to Government House, Malabar Point. The attendance of the heads of departments, and a guard of honour had been dispensed with. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Last evening the Gaiety Company produced the comedietta "Naval Engagements" and the Burlesque "Amy Robsart" to a very small audience. It is very discouraging to both artists and to Mr. Mehta that so little appreciation should be exhibited, although no effort has been spared to provide an inviting programme, and by varying it almost nightly. Upon the costumes and scenery no expense has been spared. The burlesque was undoubtedly the *piece de resistance* of the evening and was replete with amusing situations and songs. Miss Crawford made a charming Amy Robsart, and in her love passages with Earl Leicester Miss Markam proved that in burlesque as in tragedy she is an artiste of no mean order. Miss Markham charmed the audience with her songs and dances, and the remaining characters Rashleigh, (Miss Vernon), Tressillian (Miss Anderson), and Mike Zamphom, (Mr. M. Cleveland), were sustained with the usual ability. Queen Elizabeth, as pourtrayed by Mr. Devon, was screamingly amusing. The "Mikado" we understand is to be produced on the 6th prox. and no pains or expense are being spared to make it a special attraction.

THE HYDERABAD POLO CUP.

This cup was presented a few evenings ago by Colonel Fitzgerald, on behalf of H. H. the Nizam to the Bombay team, at the bungalow of the Hon. Mr. Bayley, who, with his accustomed hospitality, had invited Colonel Fitzgerald, the Nawab Afsur Jung, A. D. C. to the Nizam, the members of the team, and a few other gentlemen to dinner. Colonel Fitzgerald made a short speech in which he stated that H. H. the Nizam regretted that, in consequence of the cups not having arrived, he had not been able to present them to the team personally, and that he had requested him (Colonel Fitzgerald) to present them on his behalf. He then presented the cups to the team, and they made over the big cup to Mr. Bayley as President of the Gymkhana, by whom it will be kept so long as he remains President, and will be transferred by him to his successor in that office to be held in the same way on behalf of the Gymkhana.

The large cup rests on an ebony stand, and is about three feet high. It is a magnificent trophy, and bears testimony to the liberality of its donor the Nizam. It is of silver—on one side is an inscription giving the name of the donor, the date &c., and on the other is a representation of a game at polo in relief. There are two handles to the cup, and on the top a small polo pony in silver. The shape and entire effect of the whole is very graceful.

Many gentlemen, native as well as European, having expressed a desire to see the cup, we are requested to state that it will be exhibited on the polo-ground, on the west side opposite to the trees, on Friday next during the game at polo, between 5 and 6 p.m., when all those who desire to inspect it, will have an opportunity of doing so.

OPENING OF THE GOOLBURGA MILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOOLBURGA, JAN. 25.

For more than a week past the Hyderabad station officials have been as busy as bees, despatching things belonging to His Excellency the Prime Minister Nawab Salar Jung and other nobles and gentlemen who have been invited to be present at the opening of the spinning and weaving mills recently erected at Goolburga. Wagon upon wagon load of camp eqipage, furniture, carriages, horses, and all necessary creature comforts calculated to make camp life thoroughly enjoyable have daily been despatched. The weather here is just now so pleasant that a few days under canvas will be appreciated by those who have been fortunate enough to receive invitations. Amongst the special guests of His Excellecy the Minister there is a fair sprinkling of the gentler sex, and the arrangements made for their comfort, it is hoped, satisfy the most exacting and captious. The genius of Mr. Sabapathy Iyer, B. S., who has an interest in the mills, will also find that no trouble and expense have been spared in the arrangements for their comfort and amusement during the few days they will spend at Goolburga.

The foundation-stone of the mill, the second of the kind in His Highness's dominions, was laid early in 1884 by His Highness the Nizam, after whom it has been named "Mahbub"—the beloved. The promoters of the company owe much to His Highness for the great and kindly interest he has always evinced in the progress of the buildings, and they were naturally anxious that the opening ceremony should be graced by his presence.

His Highness consented to open the mills, and it has been a matter of great and universal regret that a sudden and severe attack of fever made it impossible for him to fulfil his engagement. Although His Highness has recovered from the attack, he has been so prostrated and weakened by it that his medical advisers have vetoed his exerting himself for some time to come. His Highness accordingly delegated the duty of opening the mills to His Excellency the Prime Minister. On the fact of His Highness's illness and inability to be present becoming known the managing committee of the mills expressed a wish that the opening ceremony should be postponed *sine die*. His Excellency the Minister and the principal guests were accordingly telegraphed to, the alleged reason for postponement being that, owing to defective and hasty fitting up, the machinery was not in thorough working order. They further considered that even a nominal opening of the mills during His Highness's illness would in a measure evince a want of respect to His Highness. But as preparations had advanced so far and many of the invited guests had already started for Goolburga, His Excellency thought it inexpedient to postpone the ceremony. The mills will accordingly be declared open to-day, the 25th, instead of Sunday, the 24th, as originally arranged.

His Excellency the Minister started for Goolburga at 10-30 on Saturday morning by special train from the Hyderabad station, and it was noticed that he was not looking as well as usual. His Excellency has indeed been unwell for some days past, and it speaks well for him that not even illness prevented his undertaking this journey to perform a public duty of such an important nature.

Among the guests that accompanied His Excellency in the special train were Mr. Cordery, the Resident, Major Gilchrist, Military Secretary to the Resident, Colonel and Mrs. Dobbs, Munir Nawaz Jung (Mehdi Ali,) Political and Financial Secretary, Mr. Mahdi Hassan, the Chief Justice, Nawabs Ahmed Yar Jung and Tabab Jung, Mr. Furnivall, Agent and Chief Engineer, Mr. Syed Nuresdin Khan, C. S., Under Secretary, Home Department, and many others. The special train in charge of Mr. Pendlebury, the traffic Superintendent, consisted of 3 saloon carriages, one second and one third class carriage and a road van. It was timed to arrive at Goolburga at 5 p.m.

A guard of honor of 100 rank and file, with colors, provided by H. H. the Nizam's [illegible] Infantry Regiment, was in attendance at the station. The special train moved off precisely to time, under a salute of 13 guns from the Red Hills Saluting Battery. The Hyderabad station presented a very gay appearance, being profusely decorated with buntings.

His Excellency's Private Secretary, Mr. Fardunji Jamsedji, proceeded the Minister by a day in order to see that all things were in readiness at Goolburga.

Nawab Ahmed Yar Jung has been rather unfortunate in having two of his valuable Australian horses severely burnt while they were being conveyed to Goolburga. The horse box in which they were caught fire between the stations of Nawandgi and Seeram. It is believed that the fire was due to careless *bidi* smoking on the part of the syce in charge of the horses. The fire was soon got under, but not before two of three horses were injured.

A UNIVERSITY GRACE.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I view with some amazement the novel proposal that is to be put before the next meeting of the Syndicate. I hope the view I entertain will be shared by many of those connected with the educational department, particularly now, when there is such a dead-lock for promotion in the Covenanted Civil Service, for if the proposal were granted, there is no saying what might happen hereafter

ly fix the assessment at the highest possible figure. The firm on receiving notice of the assessment would say "what nonsense; on what basis has this sum been arrived at by the Collector? If the tax were collected in that way it would be a most odious tax." He would go to the Collector in a rage and protest against the assessment. The Collector would ask him to disprove his assessment, and he must produce his proofs. Would he not, therefore, prefer to make his own return and leave it to the Collector to explain the grounds of the surcharge if his return was not accepted? In the absence of returns the Collector would have three courses open to him which he will adopt according to his temperament. If he is a weak man, he will make low assessments. If he is rash and careless of public opinion and the good name of the Government and the reputation of his department, he will in every case throw the onus of disproving his assessments upon the taxpayer themselves, by making heavy and arbitrary assessments in the first instance without rhyme or reason, and bring everybody and the tax itself into disrepute. A careful Collector, who desires to stand justly between the Government and the tax-payer, would have to hunt about for information in quarters other than the man himself, who would, I think, be glad to make his own return as a lesser of the two evils. It would also be impossible in the absence of some basis, which could only be supplied by a return upon which to direct the enquiries. In innumerable cases the outside enquiry can never be satisfactory, and a serious loss of revenue would accrue.

There is another provision which I would like to see inserted in the tax, and, and that is to require owners or occupiers to furnish a return of lodgers to facilitate the speedy and perfect preparation of the list of persons liable to the tax.

Please refer to sections, 17, 18 and 19 of Sir Richard Temple's Income-tax Act, XVI of 1870, with reference to the above remarks. When returns are required seven days' time should be given for making them. In default the Collector should proceed to make the assessment and the defaulter should be deprived of the right of appeal, as was the case under the old tax.

Definition of the word "company," clause (1), section 3.—I doubt whether this will be sufficient to include within the operation of the tax foreign insurance companies who carry on business in India through agents who are generally merchants here, and who are paid commission on the premium realized. These foreign companies do a large business here in competition with local companies.

Section 5 (Exceptions), clause (e).—Highly desirable to retain it, if no objection is urged, in order to popularize the stock-notes, which are a great convenience to the poor people.

Section 5, clause (2).—Similar exemption should, I think, be made, in the case of persons in the service of any joint stock company or body or association or mercantile firms or private individuals. This exemption was alike in all cases under the last Income-tax Act.

Section 9, clause (c).—In connection with this I would suggest that the rules to be framed may be made more clear than they were under the last Income-tax Act (XVI of 1870). The officers deducting the tax from monthly or quarterly salaries, as the case may be, should also be required at the time of the pay-over of the tax to furnish the names of all the persons with their salaries showing the deductions, and such list and the amount deducted should be forwarded to the Collector. (I write this from memory, not having the rules before me.)

Section 10 (b).—profit of a shipping company or a ship.—The ascertaining of the profits of ships or shipping companies has always been attended with considerable difficulty. Clear rules should therefore be made for the guidance of the Collector. Take the case of the Rubattino Company. The agent here, who is the Austrian Consul, will say he does not know, nor has he the means of ascertaining the profits made by the vessels, which come here monthly or fortnightly from Italian ports. The owners in Italy alone know it. And if the owners on being asked by their agent for the information receive an answer that there was no profit, how is that fact to be ascertained? Again, say a ship is consigned from Liverpool to Messrs. Graham and Co., of Bombay; the latter will never be able to say what profit that ship made. Even the Peninsula and Oriental Company had always disputed the assessment under the last income-tax.

Section 10 (b).—See remark against clause (1), section 3. Clear and well-defined rules should be framed for ascertaining the profits in Indian cities of the foreign insurance companies.

Section 14, clause (3).—Similar provision should be made in the case of a person in the employment of a company or association.

Section 15 and 16.—As to preliminary steps, no distinction should be made in the case of persons whose nett profits are under Rs. 2,000 and of persons whose profits are above that amount. In the Presidency towns, at all events, every person should be called upon to make a return; and after the returns are received, scrutinized and settled, the incomes under Rs. 2,000 may be classified and charged at the fees fixed by the scale, if it be decided to preserve this mode of assessment in the Presidency-towns. But every person, whether he may come under the classification or be chargeable at pies, should be called upon to make a return. Say, a shopkeeper makes a profit of Rs. 500 or Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000, but he also owns a house in some part of the city, from which he derives an income sufficient to take him to a higher class as above Rs. 2,000. How is the fact of his owning other property to be found out, unless he is called upon to make a return? If he dishonestly does not show it in his return, the enquiry into his general income will bring out the fact; but if he had not to make a return, in nine cases out of ten the other income would escape assessment. As I have already explained in a note on the memorandum I despatched yesterday, the tax according to scale becomes more inquisitorial. I would strongly suggest that in the Presidency-towns at least there should be no scale of fees, but all persons earning less than Rs. 2,000 per annum be assessed at 4 pies in the rupee, all other provisions as regards notice and appeal being the same. This will obviate the necessity of the publication of the lists, a procedure to which the people themselves object. In the Presidency-towns all the assessments cannot be made at once for the preparation of such a list, and much inconvenience and loss of revenue would occur if the mode is insisted upon.

Section 17.—If the course which I have suggested is adopted, this section will be unnecessary. If not, the Collector should under the Act have authority to adopt the procedure without troubling the Government. As Government can only act on the recommendation of the Collector, the reference would simply be a waste of time.

Section 20.—Such agents should be called upon to make returns of such incomes, whenever required by the Collectors to do so. The tax on such incomes was greatly evaded during the operation of the last Income-tax Act.

Section 24 (2).—Not more than 15 days should be allowed for filing the petition after the date of the receipt of the notice of assessments under sections 15 and 16.

Section 26.—This section should, I think, be omitted, as every one will try to come in through this door after all other provisions of the Act have been gone through. The Collector will exercise his discretion if he is satisfied that an injustice has been done.

Section 29.—In the proviso to clause (1) insert "15 days" instead of "thirty days."

Sections 29 (3).—This should undoubtedly be omitted. In the Presidency-towns many people frequently leave the town after the assessments have been made and turn up some months after. Take the instance of a man receiving a notice in October or November. He has time allowed him to pay. If he has appealed he has further time allowed him, and if he leave the city, say, before January and does no return for 7 or 8 months, as is the case in innumerable instances, the tax would have to be written off. I estimate from past experience the loss to the State by such a provision, if retained, at from 10,000 or 20,000 if not more.

Section 32 (1).—This should be omitted; highly inconvenient, unnecessary and undesirable. No practical injustice can ever occur, for, if the profits turned out to be less after the amount was accepted and paid the next year's assessment will be based on the past year's nett profits. If this section is retained, the work of the year would have to be done over again in many cases to say nothing of what dishonest tax-payers may do by tampering with their accounts.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE BILL.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, on the subject of the Income-tax Bill:—

We have the honour by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to request that you will be good enough to lay the accompanying observations on the License-Tax Amendment Bill before the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy for their consideration.

The Council beg at the outset to point out the difficulty which arises in considering the Bill in consequence of the General Balance Sheet of the Empire not having been placed before the public at the same time that a measure of taxation of such a nature was brought forward. It is obvious, that without the General Balance Sheet, the public is not in a thoroughly satisfactory position for the proper discussion of such a measure. For instance, it would have been desirable to have official information as to the increased yield which is expected from opium, or the scale on which the administration of the country, Civil and Military, is to be carried on, together with an indication of the line along which, in the opinion of responsible authorities, retrenchments can be practically enforced. The difficulty thus indicated could have been avoided by introducing the Bill in question into the Council, after the Financial Statement was placed before the public. We respectfully venture to say that this course would have been quite in accordance with precedent and convenient the public, while any slight inconvenience that might be entailed by it could probably be averted without much difficulty. We submit, that even now the final passing of this Bill might with advantage be postponed until after the regular Financial Statement is published, and, as it ought to be in this case, formally laid before the Legislative Council. Meanwhile, however, we beg to submit the following remarks on the Bill for which the Council of the Association crave the careful consideration of His Excellency's Legislative Council.

The Council of the Association is aware of the fact that Government consider it necessary to strengthen the frontier defences of the Empire—a necessity which has been relied on as justifying the additional taxation now proposed. But the Council submit that in the first place an effort ought to have been made to meet this necessity by retrenchment in the present expenditure. The expenditure on frontier defences has not been undertaken, as far as we are aware, so suddenly as to preclude the possibility of due provision being made for it by retrenchment. But the Council do not wish to press this point, as His Excellency the Viceroy has announced that a "strong Commission" is going to be appointed to consider what reductions of expenditure are feasible. We may be permitted to say that judging from past experience we are not very sanguine about the benefits to be derived from such a Commission, but we are prepared to receive the appointment of it as probably the best course to be resorted to under the circumstances. The Council of the Association would beg to suggest, that an effort should be made to secure on the Commission the services of some non-official gentlemen who may command the confidence of the country.

The Council cannot here refrain from drawing attention prominently to the alarming increase which has been going on for years past, even in the ordinary Military expenditure of the Empire—not to mention that which has been recently ordered. The Council are firmly persuaded that reductions of Civil expenditure, though urgently called for, and perfectly feasible, can go only a short way in bettering our financial position, if the enormous drain on the Military side is to go on even at the rate at which it was before the recent additions made to it. This Association is about to forward a representation to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council on the subject of the Military expenditure of the empire, which we annex to this letter, and we would respectfully invite the favourable and earnest attention of the Legislative Council to the facts and arguments therein set forth.

Assuming that the necessities of the Empire cannot be met except in the way proposed by Government, namely, new taxation, the Council of the Association venture to express their regret that the Government should have decided to resort to an Income-Tax, when the amount required from the tax is only £700,000. It is admitted on all hands, and is indeed obvious, that an Income-Tax must in practical operation be a source of great vexation, annoyance, and oppression, and that there is in the country a more or less well grounded prejudice against it. We venture to think that it is a pity that such a tax should have been resorted to in spite of its attendant evils, and for such a very small advantage, when a mode of taxation practically much more satisfactory, though, perhaps theoretically more objectionable, was available to Government. The Import Duties on cotton goods as they stood before the partial repeal ordered by Lord Lytton yielded £1,800,000, and they yielded £1,200,000 when they were abolished by the Government of Lord Ripon. Even on the lower scale, they would have yielded more than enough to make up the deficit now shown. They might be reimposed, only on the finer descriptions of goods, so as not to fall on the poorer classes who are already taxed heavily, and as the Council venture to think, much more heavily than is fair and just. The Council beg to point out that the repeal of those duties was not asked for by any one in this country, and that on the contrary it was either strongly protested against or silently accepted only as part of a large scheme of fiscal relief by which the poorer classes were intended to be benefitted. Subsequent events have shown that the poorer classes have not benefitted by the repeal; while the public exchequer now is very far indeed from that prosperous condition which was held to justify repeal in 1882. Under these circumstances the Council of the Association are respectfully but emphatically of opinion that these Import Duties should be reimposed, for revenue purposes on the finer classes of cottons in preference to a mode of taxation, which in spite of some merits is most unpopular.

We would beg to offer one more general observation before considering the details of the Bill now before the Legislative Council. We most fully admit that it would have been undesirable to increase the Salt duty, and, speaking for our own Presidency, we also think the exemption of lands taxed to the ordinary Land Revenue fully justified. We are also free to admit that in so far as the Tax now proposed will fall on the professional and official classes hitherto exempted from the License-Tax the country will secure a reform of that tax on a point which has always been felt to be unfair and unjust. But we would venture to say, that this reform is on the one hand imperfect, and on the other goes too far. The Council of the Association are respectfully of opinion that reform of the old License-Tax ought to have gone further in the way of relief for the poorer classes by raising the taxable minimum to at least Rs. 125 per mensem all round, and on the other hand that the loss to the exchequer thus occasioned as well as the additional amount required should have been made up by the extension of the License-Tax to the professional and official classes, and by the reimposition of the Import Duties as above suggested. If this course had been adopted, the Council of the Association think that the measures of Government would have been less objectionable and less unpopular than they are at present.

Proceeding now to the Bill itself, we beg to point out in the first place that the rate of tax is very heavy, and that it will be felt to be particularly burdensome, unless some provision is made for payment by instalments. The Council of the Association would beg to suggest that the rate should be not more than 2 per cent. as the maximum rate; that it should be levied in four instalments; and that further carrying out the suggestions already made for fixing the taxable minimum at Rs. 1,500 per annum, the tax should be assessed only on the excess of each person's income over that minimum, that minimum being in the case of every person in the country free from the tax.

The Council of the Association are unable to perceive the justice of exempting Military Officers whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 500 a month from the operation of the tax. The Military Officer cannot be admitted to be a more valuable public servant than the Civil Officer; and the Council are not aware of any evidence to show that as a class Military Officers are paid less handsomely than Civil. There is a growing feeling that our financial difficulties are owing in great measure to the influence of the Military authorities in the government of the country and the Council would respectfully point out that a provision like the one now under discussion is calculated to strengthen this feeling, whereas all efforts should be directed exactly the other way.

The Council would next venture to suggest that the provisions of section 16 should be applied to all classes alike. Notice ought specially to be given to the poor classes dealt with in Section 18, for whose protection for vexation under colour of the provisions of the law, the Council think special precautions ought to be taken. Section 17, the Council submit, ought to be struck out altogether.

In regard to the taxation of income derived from Government securities, the Council of the Association think that there is great danger of some people's incomes being taxed twice over in this and in other similar cases. For instance, if a man invests his savings in Government paper, and in shares in public companies, his income from those sources will be taxed under the provisions of Section 12. And yet it is most unlikely that the assessing officer acting under Section 13 will be able to exclude that income from his assessment. It is true that the provisions of the Bill secure the interests of the revenue; but they do so only at the cost, almost certainly unavoidable, of sacrificing unfairly the interests of the people.

With reference to Section 23, the Council of the Association would beg to point out, firstly, that a tax such as is provided in this Section will be virtually a tax not on income but on property, and is therefore objectionable as part of a scheme of taxation on incomes. Secondly, the Council would point out that it is not quite clear whether it is intended to tax only those houses and lands which the owners ordinarily occupy—whether, for instance, a house in which the owner does not habitually reside, but which nevertheless is not let, comes within the provision of that section. Thirdly, we submit that to tax house property which is already taxed very highly by municipalities is not a proceeding to be easily justified. Fourthly, we submit, that in all or almost all places in this Presidency outside the city of Bombay, places where even a Municipal House-Tax has caused great vexation and annoyance, the operation of this Section 23 will be very much felt indeed.

In reference to Section 41, Clause 3, instead of "member" the phrase should be adult male member, certainly for joint families but also in the case of mercantile firms, which sometimes have infants among their partners.

Lastly, we find that the Select Committee have proposed a new Section authorising Government to make rules providing for secrecy in regard to information relating to incomes of assesses. But we venture to say that a matter like this ought to be dealt with by the Legislature itself, and not entrusted to the Executive Government to be dealt with according to its discretion.

Upon the whole, therefore, the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg to submit that: (1) economy in all branches of expenditure, and specially in the Military, should be most perseveringly carried out; (2) that the representative Commission to be appointed to advise Government on this subject should, if practicable, include some non-official members; (3) that the import duties on finer cotton goods finally repealed in 1882 be reimposed; (4) that all classes of people be taxed for the new tax only on the excess of their incomes above a minimum of Rs. 1,500 per annum; (5) that the tax be lower in rate and levied by quarterly instalments and be otherwise modified in accordance with the suggestions hereinbefore contained; and (6) that the Bill be allowed to remain in its present stage for some time longer to enable the public to consider it more fully, and that an opportunity be given for its consideration in connection with the general Budget Financial Statement of the Empire.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

B. TYABJEE, PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. T. TELANG, DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA, } *Secretaries.* *Chairman.*

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It having been proposed to light Fort St. George by electricity, the Madras Government made a reference to the Bombay and Bengal Governments on the subject. In reply the Government of Bombay has forwarded, for the information of the Governor of Madras, a memorandum drawn up by the Deputy Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, on the subject of electric lighting in Bombay from which we gather that all electric lights in use in Bombay are supplied by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company. They have two central stations. At one station there are two portable engines of 14 and 12 horse-power respectively. At the other station there is one portable engine of 16 horse-power. These engines work from brush dynamo machines. Four roads, of a total lenght of 10,065 feet are lighted with fourteen single arc lamps on the brush principle, of 2,000 C. P. each. In addition to the above roads, there are three arc triple lights of 2,000 C. P. each, or 6,000 C. P. in the aggregate, at open spaces in the fort. The Arthur Crawford markets are also lighted for the Municipality with 16 single are lamps on the "brush" principle of 2,000 C. P., each. The cost of providing all machinery wires, columns, lamps, and fittings, as also all maintenance charges is met by the Company. The Municipality pay only for the lighting of their lamps, at the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem for a single arc light of 2,000 C. P., and Rs. 100 per mensem for a triple arc light of 6,000 C. P. The total number of arc lamps with their lighting charges, paid every month by the Municipality is as under:—Thirty single arc lights at Rs. 40 per light per month Rs. 1,200. Three single arc lights at Rs. 100 per month Rs. 300. Total Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 18,000 per annum. The maximum time that the electric lamps burn is six hours. They are lighted at 6 p.m. and extinguished at 12 midnight, and are part-monthly lamps i.e., not lighted for the whole night in fair season, viz., from the first quarter of January to May and from October to December, and are kept exting uished after 10 p.m. for four Lights of the second quarters. During the monsoon the rights burn all up to 12 o'clock midnight only.

Upon the above facts and also upon those contained in the mean by the Bengal Government the Government of Madras passed the following Order, dated 18th ultimo:—"These papers will be communicated to the Military Department and to the President, Madras Municipal Commission, through the Financial Department, with a reference to paragraph 5 of G. O., No. 2044 W., dated 20th August 1884. Mr. Jones' scheme for lighting Fort St. George by electricity provided for 320 incandescent lights of 20 candle power each, 46 arc lights of 1,000 candle power each, and one holophote of 40,000 candle power, or a total candle power of 92,400. The first cost was estimated at Rs. 88,600, while the annual maintenance charge was set down at Rs. 35,826. The lighting of the Eden Gardens is the only example available in Calcutta, one for purpose of comparison is of little use, inasmuch as the light are worked for only an hour and-a-half every evening. There are 196 lights, on the Jablockoff system, of nominally 400 candle power each giving a total illuminating power of 78,400 candles. The total cost of the installation was Rs. 32,630 and, if interest and depreciation be added to the cost of working, the annual maintenance charge would be Rs. 8,163.

At Bombay there are 33 electric light on the brush principle, with a total candle power of 66,000. The system is worked by a company, to 18,000 per annum.

MR. GRANT DUFF AND GOANESE MISSION WORK.

THE annual treat and distribution of prizes to the inmates of the St. Thomé (Madras) Orphanage, of the Goanese Mission, took place on Saturday evening last, in the large upper hall of the St. Thome Seminary. Mr. Grant Duff in distributing the prizes said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It has not happened to me, save the other day, at the funeral service in commemoration of Dom Fernando in the Cathedral here, to have had an opportunity of meeting the people of St. Thomé, or to have seen assembled, in any numbers, that portion of our population which tracts its descent from the Portuguese settlers in Southern India. Happily, however, you have no interests distinct from those amongst whom you live, and I need not, after the excellent accounts I have heard of them from their Principal address to the youth I see before me, those general exhortations to assiduity in their studies which are addressed so constantly to all students in all places. We will take these, if you please, as already said or read and I proceed to one consideration which occurs to me as specially adapted to my present audience. You are many of you the representative of a race which once played for the great stake of Empire, but was not sufficiently numerous to have attained anything that could properly be called Empire even if it had avoided some of the serious mistakes into which it fell. The attempt, however, in itself was a singularly gallant one, and it is for to show, each in his own sphere of activity that the spirit which animates you is neither the spirit which was shown during the short-lived period of Portuguese ascendency in the Indian Seas, nor the spirit through which that ascendency became a thing of the past, but the spirit which sent forth, all through the fifteenth century, those daring men who greatly extended the limits of human knowledge, illustrated the last days of the Middle Age, and prepared the way for the new and brighter word in which we live. That spirit incarnated itself in one man, of whom it is difficult to think, or speak, without enthusiasm—a man in whom, although he was the son of the King of Portugal, we English also claim a share for he was the grandson of John of Gaunt: I mean Prince Henry, the Navigator. I cannot do better than advice you to take the same to do better than advice you to take the motto, which he chose for himself as the guide of your lives. Talant it was with an a (he spelt it) *talant de bien faire talant* meaning at that time not "talent" but "desire *Talant de bien faire*, thedesire to do well. Neither you nor I will happily ever have an opportunity to obtain the much conquered glories of Vascodi Gama, of of Albuquerque, qut each of us, amidst his own surroundings, may be inspired with the burning ardour of the royal student of Sagres, without whom neither of the eminent men I have just mentioned would, in all probability have ever had a chance of beholding the shore of India. What is really important to each of us is not so much what it falls to our lot to do how to do it. I have explained to tde Principal the circumstances under which I am obliged to transfer myself, with as little loss of time as may be, to another place, and will only conclusion thank the Vicar-General and him for asking me to meet you to-night and wish you all good fortune.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway ation Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more, will be allowed a discount of ten per sent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... ,, 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... ,, 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... ,, 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... ,, 250
Do. do. do. Second quality .. ... ,, 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... ,, 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... ,, 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes etc. etc. Ships' Chronometers, carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,

5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & CO.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY

130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh, obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING, CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMB-BELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL. GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS, LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c. STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS, BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS, LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the orde le left to Goy to do his best, Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for thei purpose at lowest prices. Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE-HIRE-SYSTEM M—R——d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me. It arrived safely on Monday, 5th inst., by the s.s. Rollo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride.—It has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on Thanking you again, and wishing you all the good wishes of the season. I remain, yours faithfully, R. M

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENECE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary throngs of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Gres: Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their tenure there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, in firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

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STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Kalipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Stocks)	Moortizappo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tion*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lasowlee*	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Kurli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boreg
Shapoor	Kheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khandee	Timoornee	Chinchwad	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonal*††	Barsee Road
Chonee	Dharam	Marhen	Unger
Baligaum	Khundi	Goroolee	Mohol
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Kheirsaw
Siding	Ktarsee for	Khirkeum	Packney
Nassick Rd*	Hoshangabad	Patsa	Sholapur*‡
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Nighar	Bagra	Borehail	Kulurgaml
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodnee
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Poonulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nuiwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Muikapoor	Sydapore
Mirjee	Kureil (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksago
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheegaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Dahoo Road	Undesur	Byrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda*
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Barairee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutie
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beelecmora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berwice	Umulsar	Baiwa	Dhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassad	Patree
Rhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*‡	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Dessur	Lautaran
Palghar	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulsgudn	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	See under a s bad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
cram	Gangawaram	Musapeigaha	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhorajl
Junc. Do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
City	Ujalvar	Kuntavav	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Kukkavia	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Varta
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Local Trains.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshment.
¶ 20 minutes for Dinner. †† 40 minutes for Dinner.

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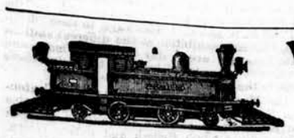

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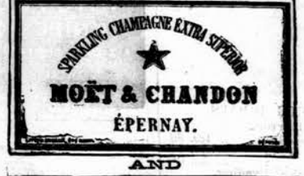

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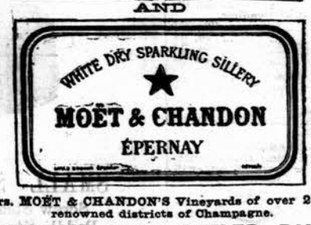

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